

## To defend the Strait of Hormuz: Qaboos expects a Grenada-type intervention from the United States

DOHA, Qatar (AP) — Oman was pressing for collective military action by the six-nation Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) against Iranian military threats to the strategic oil tanker sealane at the southern mouth of the Gulf, knowledgeable sources reported Wednesday.

The foreign ministers of Oman, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, The United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Qatar, were meeting here to pave the way for the 7 November GCC summit conference.

The UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashed Abdullah, told reporters that the crux of the foreign ministers deliberations was how to bring the Iraq-Iran war to an immediate end.

He denied reports about the GCC member countries discounting their mediation bid to talk the warring sides to cease fighting and take to the negotiating table.

The Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Youssef Al-Alawi, briefed the conference on occasional, menacing violation of Oman's airspace by Iranian warplanes, conference sources said.

He insisted that the GCC states must fulfil the basic objective of the regional body by co-operating to deter the Iranian threat.

He also cited the Iranian threat to block Gulf oil exports through the Hormuz Strait, which accounts for about 40 per cent of the non-communist world's supply of crude oil.

Sultan Qaboos of Oman was meanwhile quoted as telling the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Siyassa that the GCC states would be unable to confront Iran alone if it closed the Hormuz Strait and the United States might have to intervene to guarantee navigation in the Gulf and protect its interests and those of its allies as it did in Grenada.

"Let us be practical," Sultan Qaboos said. "We do not possess the military capacity to confront the other party, and the closure of the strait is not just a regional matter as other states will be affected."

No one will stop the US from moving to guarantee navigation in the Gulf if that falls within the frame of US interests or those of its allies, and the proof is the US intervention in Grenada, Sultan Qaboos also said.

The Sultan said that due attention must be accorded the political option by the GCC states to attain security in the Gulf in the face of the Iranian threats.

"The political option in my view is the more important and the one on which we must concentrate before the military option," he told Al-Siyassa.

"The joint manoeuvres by the GCC member states which were held last month does not mean we possess an army capable of shouldering security of the Gulf region," Qaboos said, adding, "and possessing advanced weaponry is not sufficient without the necessary knowledge on how to use it."

Oman and Iran share control of the Hormuz where, according to Arab diplomatic sources, two Soviet minesweepers have been deployed. Four US frigates and one command destroyer also have been cruising the Gulf waters near the Bahrain coast.

In addition, the US aircraft carrier Ranger was anchored in the Indian Ocean, near the Omani shore.

The same sources said that an unspecified number of Soviet warships has been deployed some 20 miles south of the Hormuz.

Qaboos conceded that Oman gave the US military facilities on its soil but said the covering agreement was not unlimited

and was within the frame of co-ordination between the two countries with the Omani army playing a role.

"We are a small country bound to friendship with a big power, and when the dictates of friendship imposed some arrangements, we did not hesitate to accept them, but the arrangements are within the framework of our national interest," Sultan Qaboos said.

In his clearest public reference to the military co-operation with the US, Sultan Qaboos also said frankly, those facilities exist.

The facilities, he added, were ready for any emergency necessitated by our national interests or those of our friends if they asked for it.

Qaboos complained however that US aid to his country was insufficient. He said that was specially the case when Oman compared that to aid which other countries were getting from the US, but he did not name the countries he was referring to.

The Omani minister Al-Alawi told the foreign ministers that Iran was escalating its threats to Gulf navigation with almost daily violations of the sultanate's airspace and navy units traversing the Hormuz, conference sources said.

He demanded combined GCC military action and asked Oman's partners in the regional grouping to grant his country the right to seek foreign help against Iran if need be, these sources said.

The UAE insisted on a neutral stance by the GCC countries in the three-year-old war between Iraq and Iran, insisting that the alliance should not expose its members to the hazards of military hostilities, the sources said.

The Omanis viewed this as a major impediment to collective GCC action for se-



Sultan Qaboos: No one will stop the US

curity in the sensitive, oil-rich region, the sources added.

Oman has been seeking \$1.8 billion from its GCC partners to help defend the Hormuz, but Omani officials have been complaining that most of this aid was not forthcoming.

Oman earlier in the year participated in Bright Star military manoeuvres staged by the US Rapid Deployment Force along with units from Egypt, Sudan and Somalia. The manoeuvres were designed to test defence capabilities of these countries against supposed threats to the Gulf and the horn of Africa.

The foreign ministers were to prepare an agenda for the GCC summit, which includes recommendations for patching up ideological differences between Syria and Iraq, ending the split gripping the Palestinian revolution movement, and healing the Lebanese crisis.

The summit also was expected to exert fresh efforts for smoothing over inter-Arab bickering, to help get the new pan-Arab summit conference underway.

The Arab League summit has been tentatively scheduled for 20 November, in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

## Thatcher nurses Anglo-American ties

By Len Rockingham  
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — Like a small cloud appearing over the horizon and growing into a storm, Anglo-American differences over last week's United States invasion of the Caribbean Island of Grenada have now developed into a major rift between the two allies.

This was demonstrated as publicly as it was possible to demonstrate it, when on Sunday Mrs. Thatcher said in a BBC World Service phone-in programme: "We in the West use our force to defend our way of life, we do not use it to walk into other people's countries". And the Prime Minister told an American caller: "I am totally and utterly against communism and terrorism, but if you are going to pronounce a new law that wherever communism reigns against the will of the people, even though it's happened internally, there the United States shall enter, then we are going to have really terrible wars in the world."

This amazingly strong condemnation of the United States from the normally very pro-American Mrs. Thatcher came at the end of a week of frantic government assessment of the international, constitutional and political implications of President Reagan's action.

At first, it seemed that the British government was merely annoyed at the lack of consultation. President Reagan had told Mrs. Thatcher about the decision to invade Grenada only hours before the actual landings, and he had then disregarded Mrs. Thatcher's advice not to invade. All last week, Mrs. Thatcher, the Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, and other ministers expressed their disapproval but refused to condemn the United States. And this refusal brought the stinging accusation from the Labour Party opposition that Mrs. Thatcher was

in effect, "President Reagan's tame poodle."

But it was not mere annoyance that led Mrs. Thatcher to utter her strong words about the United States on Sunday. In British eyes, it is now clear that the United States broke the most important rule of international law by invading someone else's sovereign territory to overthrow a Marxist military government, even though Grenada's murderous rulers were thoroughly repugnant to Britain.

This is the basic fact of the matter, as London sees it. And Britain dismisses all American attempts to give their invasion some legality, whether it is by claiming that the island's Governor-General invited the troops in, or by citing various Caribbean mutual defence treaties. This is no quibble over a technicality. If the Americans can trample over Grenadian sovereignty in this way, it shows that Washington did not understand at all why Britain re-invaded the Falkland Islands to re-assert its legal sovereignty.

Where Britain is now closely aligned with the Europeans, particularly with France and West Germany, is in seeing the American action as damaging the whole Western case against the Soviet Union. It has been pointed out that the Russians had more legal right to send troops into Afghanistan, than the Americans did in Grenada. And much the same applies for Ethiopia, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Then there is the constitutional argument. Despite its Marxist pro-Cuban government, Grenada remained part of the Commonwealth with the Queen as head of state. Queen Elizabeth fulfils her role as head of the Commonwealth with the utmost seriousness, and there was no mistaking the concern and disapproval of American action emanating from Buckingham Palace last week. There is no

doubt that the Queen made her views known to Mrs. Thatcher.

What annoyed the Prime Minister most, however, was the Americans' bland assumption that Britain would organize and contribute to a commonwealth peacekeeping force, once the US Marines had left. Mrs. Thatcher had a clear reply to this idea: "If there is to be a multinational force," she said, "it must have clear terms of reference, a clear purpose and a clear time for coming out." And by talking of a 'multinational' rather than a 'Commonwealth' force, it was clear that Mrs. Thatcher was talking as much about Lebanon as she was about Grenada.

Finally, Mrs. Thatcher has had to consider the domestic political repercussions of the American action. Although some of her Conservative supporters would have liked firmer British support for Washington's pre-emptive strike against world communism, the majority of people in Britain see it differently.

The big issue in Britain today is the imminent delivery of US cruise missiles and a public opinion poll, just published, shows that a majority of people still oppose the stationing of American missiles in Britain. Moreover, since the American invasion of Grenada, there has been a big jump — to 87 per cent — in those who believe that Britain should now hold a 'dual key' with the Americans for the launching of the missiles. "A dual key" is not necessary, says the government, "because we have a relationship of trust with the Americans."

But, says the opposition, "if you cannot trust the Americans over a small thing like Grenada, how can they be trusted over a big thing, like the threat of world nuclear warfare?" Mrs. Thatcher's biggest task in the coming weeks is to re-establish confidence in Britain in the United States of President Reagan.

## Geneva conference puts off discussion of troop agreement

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However, Mr. Junblatt said the resolution affirmed Lebanon's Arab character and would be made concrete in all domains, external and internal.

Mr. Junblatt said the resolution would lead to greater Arabization of Lebanon's westernized cultural life and educational system, and affirm the obligations of Lebanon as a founding member of the Arab League.

He did not spell out those obligations. But Arab League regulations ban members from entering into unilateral contacts with Israel.

Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad has, in the past charged that the May agreement undermines Lebanon's ties to the Arab world.

The Syrians have specifically objected, among other things, to Article 9, which states:

"Each of the two parties will take within a time period of one year as of the entry into force of the present agreement all measures necessary for the abrogation of treaties, laws and regulations deemed in conflict with the present agreement subject to and in conformity with its constitutional procedures."

Syrian officials claim the article would require Lebanon to sever its ties with those Arab states still in conflict with Israel.

Delegates to the conference took up the issue of national identity, the first item on the eight-point agenda, after a nine-man subcommittee failed to agree on wording of a resolution during a late night session on Tuesday.

Despite agreement on the resolution, Mr. Junblatt told reporters he would press for guarantees that all decisions taken by the conference would be followed.

# The Jerusalem Star

Vol 2, Number 16

أخبار سائر أسبوعه سياسية، تصدر عن الشركة الأردنية للصحافة والنشر «الدستور»

Amman, 10-16 November 1983

## Arafat assassination plot revealed

By Lella G. Deeb  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — A plot by Syria and dissident PLO factions to assassinate Chairman Yasser Arafat has been foiled in north Lebanon, says Hani Al-Hassan, member of the Fatah Central Committee and Mr. Arafat's political adviser. Mr. Hassan said the plot was also aimed against Mr. Arafat's deputy, Mr. Khalil Al-Wazir (Abu Jihad).

In an interview with The Star, Mr. Hassan said that an operation room had been set up near Tripoli, headed by a Syrian officer by the name of Salim, and including former Palestine Liberation Army officer Tareq Al-Khadra, who was previously an officer of Syrian security. Ahmad Jibril, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command; Libyan Ambassador to Damascus Col. Saleh Drouqi and expelled Fatah officer and leader of rebels Saïd Musa, known as Abu Musa.

Mr. Hassan said that two weeks ago, two rebel officers surrendered to the Fatah security, revealing the plan to assassinate the two leaders. Fatah security has now found out that a new plan began to take shape as a contingency plan in case of the failure of the attack on the Nahr Al-Bared and Baddawi refugee camps. The elimination of Abu Ammar and Abu Jihad, in the opinion of the rebels and their backers, would leave the field clear for them to declare the loss of



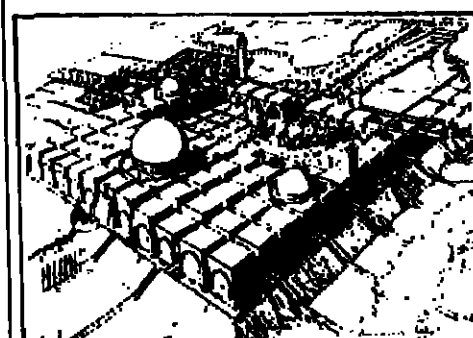
CLAMPDOWN ON CROSSING: Lebanese civilians submit to searches by Israeli soldiers guarding the bridges over the Awali River. The area south of the Awali is now almost totally cut off from the rest of Lebanon by Israel. (AP Wirephoto)

PLO legitimacy at any Arab summit conference in the future, he said.

On the situation in Tripoli, Mr. Hassan said fierce fighting was taking place there, but in spite of massed Syrian forces

Police defuse explosive package  
AMMAN (Petra) — Police explosives experts defused an explosive device that was planted near the Saudi Airlines office in King Hussein Street ten minutes before it was set to go off, an Interior Ministry spokesman said on Wednesday.

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## Traitors aim to destroy Palestinian rights: King



AMMAN (Petra) — The "treacherous hand" that is shelling Palestinian loyalist forces in north Lebanon is directed against every Palestinian who stands up for his right to a free decision, His Majesty King Hussein said on Wednesday. In a speech at the graduation ceremony of the 21st class of officers from the Royal Military Academy, the King said: "The conspiracy of the enemies of the Arab nation is exposed. It has extended to reach Jordanian ambassadors and their guards, in an attempt to divide the Jordanian-Palestinian family and clear the way for Israel to advance to the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula."

The ceremony was attended by Her Majesty Queen Noor, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the speakers of the Senate and National Consultative Council, the chief of the Royal



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## Crown Prince Hassan speaks on Middle East peace issues

AMMAN (Star) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, in an interview with The Star this week, reviewed policies and problems of Middle East peace and the Palestinian problem. He emphasised the centrality of Palestine and spoke of Israel's demand for recognition, saying: "Which Israel is it that Israel wants recognized? The Israel of 1967? 1983?... This is the Catch-22 really. Our readiness to recognize the rights of all states to live in peace is the cornerstone of our policy with Israel."



Crown Prince Hassan

Prince Hassan was interviewed by Carrie Nelle Thompson in Atlanta Georgia, where he is participating in a conference on Middle East peace with former presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter. The full interview will be published in next week's Star.

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## PLO loyalists continue to hold out in Tripoli

Continued from page 1

their heavy fire, "the revolutionary cadres" were able to withstand the attack. What is painful, he added, is that had the Syrian government entered negotiations with us and informed us of their point of view, it would doubtless have been possible to avoid a lot of bloodshed.

"We are now awaiting the results of the meetings of the mediation committee attempting to institute a ceasefire, but so far

we are not aware of the results," he said. "There is a Syrian attempt to delay the work of the committee and gain time in order to launch an attack which the Syrians believe will, along with the two others, change the situation on the ground...."

"... We hope that they will not bomb Tripoli, because it is a Lebanese city with a history of 50 years of supporting Arab nationalism, Nasserism and

every nationalist movement in the Arab world."

Asked about the Fateh conference which ended in Tunis on Tuesday, Mr. Hassan said this regional organizational conference was necessary to put the members of the movement in the picture regarding the Central Committee resolutions and the

reasons behind the expulsion of the "renegades, called dissidents". Its purpose was also to inform the organization of the future policies, to set the responsibilities of the regional organizational structures, and to hear the point of view of the base.

Resolutions of the conference

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condemned the Libyan and Syrian roles in the PLO struggle, requesting the leadership to take all measures to prevent alien forces from interfering in the organization's internal matters. The conference also approved the expulsion of the dissidents and demanded the expulsion of all those who collaborate with them from within the movement, as well as punishing any of them that instigate attacks against Fateh, the PLO, any of its institutions or cadres.

Where the postponement of the project Arab summit conference is concerned, Mr. Hassan said, "We are going through a phase where no niceties must be used, and the truth must be told clearly." The delay in convening a summit is considered to be in submission to Syrian and Libyan pressures, he said. It is not in the interest of anyone, unless there is a plan to repair the situation, after which it will be held. "In addition, the minority must not be allowed to impose its will on the majority in the Arab arena, as long as we are adhering to the principles and covenants which protect the Palestinian cause and the goals of the Arab nation. We are following up the results of the meeting of the Gulf Co-operation Council, at the same time observing the actions of the mediation committee, after which we hope we can go to the Arab summit conference."

The Associated Press, reporting from Tripoli, on Wednesday quoted Chairman Arafat as saying that no progress had been made towards a truce as his loyalist fighters continued to hold off an advance by rebel guerrillas. Arafat made the comment to reporters as he entered the Islamic Hospital for a 45-minute visit with some of his wounded men. No progress in talks anywhere has been made to end the fighting between pro- and anti-Arafat PLO factions which broke out last Thursday, he said.

## King assesses political future

AMMAN (Star) — "Our responsibilities and those of the government indeed have become heavy... and there is no alternative to having an elected government," said King Hussein, in a recent interview given to the Kuwaiti newspaper, Al-Siyassa. The King added that, "It is inevitable that Jordanians participate in governing themselves. This has become necessary."

King Hussein commented that "the door is still open", to a Jordanian-PLO dialogue. He said that recent events in the area and outside had led to the failure of President Reagan's Peace initiative and halted talks between Jordan and the PLO.

Aggressive Israeli settlement policies in the West Bank, the Israeli-Lebanese pact, the forthcoming American presidential elections, along with the current Palestinian infighting, were some of the reasons the King cited for the initiative's ineffectiveness. Syrian moves and attempts at "playing the Palestinian card, the Lebanese card, the Iran-Iraq card," the King warned, should be taken seriously and watched with caution. He said that Syria has the ability to play all those cards, and the outcome can only be disadvantageous to the Arabs, and specifically to Lebanon.

In response to a question on the recent attacks on the Jordanian ambassadors in New Delhi and Rome, King Hussein said that, all information yet received pointed to Abu Nidal's group. The King added that Jordan is prepared to confront and deal with such disruptive "activities."

## Labour course starts

By Kathy Kakish

Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — More than JD 16 billion was spent on the education of the somewhat 300,000 Jordanian labourers who are now working abroad, of whom over 250,000 are employed in Arab countries, according to Labour Minister Jawad Al-Anani.

Dr. Anani was addressing the opening this week of a 16-day special training course on employment and labour flow information in the Arab world.

He called for innovative ideas to enhance co-operative Arab employment policies, as well as for the organization of production exchange. He said that while labour-surplus Arab countries can ensure the flow of their workers into wealthy countries, the latter should extend to these countries the needed capital.

This, the flow of labour is not merely to meet the demands of luxury, but is necessary for providing one of the elementary needs of the Arab world as well as developing an essential part of the economy.

Jordanian labour migration to the other Arab states, which began in the 1940s, has affected the Jordanian market by leaving great gaps, Dr. Al-Anani said.

Twenty-six participants from 11 Arab states are attending this, the second training course organized by the Arab Employment Corporation (AEC). AEC was established by the Arab Labour Organization (ALO) according to one of the resolutions of the Arab Employment Conference held in Baghdad in 1980.

Yunis Al-Sharif, an AEC expert, told The Star that among other things, AEC aims at gathering information about labour flows in the Arab world for the purpose of analysis and publication, as well as seeking solutions to labour problems.

The King pointed out that certain Arabs had persuaded the PLO it could get a better deal with the US, than the one offered to Jordan under Mr. Reagan's peace initiative. The PLO's hesitation in accepting the initiative lost valuable time when there was a chance for peace, especially after the world's outrage at the Sabra and Shatila massacres. This, according to King Hussein, permitted Israel "to make the international community forget about the outcry" against the massacres.

When asked about the future of the PLO and the current challenges to Arafat's leadership, the King's response was that the PLO leader can overcome present confrontations. He maintained that Arafat's leadership is still held in confidence by the majority of the Palestinians.

The King suggested though, that "the Palestinians decision has to be taken by the majority not by unanimity." This is the only way, King Hussein asserted, that the Arab world can face up to the "negative attitude," of certain groups.

But French Ambassador to Jordan Jacques-Alain de Sedouy, in an interview with The Star, stressed that the text was supported by all members of the council, including the two superpowers. Iraq, he said, has taken the first step towards ending this "bloody war" by accepting the resolution. All hostilities should cease in the Gulf, international waters, ports and installations, and the sinking of vessels should stop.

He added that according to Lloyd's more than 100 vessels have been sunk in the Gulf since the beginning of the war over three years ago. All countries of the area would benefit from such an action, particularly

## France supports peace-making moves in Gulf

By Lella G. Deeb

Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — A resolution passed by the United Nations Security Council on 31 October, sponsored by Zaire, Guyana and Togo, called upon both parties in the Iran-Iraq war "to refrain from any action that may endanger peace and security as well as marine life in the region of the Gulf."

The Security Council passed the resolution with a 12-0 vote, but with Nicaragua, Malta and Pakistan abstaining for various reasons. Pakistan's objections, not strong enough to make it vote against the resolution, were that the text lacked elements to make it a basis for negotiations, which it believed were the means towards peace.

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He added that according to Lloyd's more than 100 vessels have been sunk in the Gulf since the beginning of the war over three years ago. All countries of the area would benefit from such an action, particularly

larly if it includes capping the damaged Nowruz field oil wells and controlling the spreading oil slick in the waters of the area.

"The French are happy to see there is ground for a peaceful solution," said the ambassador, he quoted French President Francois Mitterrand as saying that both combatants were great countries, with long histories, whose people are respected by France, which has feelings of friendship to both. Mr. Mitterrand had made a statement on 30 October, in which he mentioned these aspects, in addition to France's refusal to see Iraq destroyed. "We think that Iraq must not succumb," he said, adding that France believed in a certain balance in the Middle East, which would be lost if either one or the other of the countries was humiliated through the continuation of this war, a situation France would not want to witness.

The ambassador said that finding a peaceful solution now would prevent the internationalization of the situation, and therefore foreign intervention in the war. One of France's policy guidelines, he continued, is that solutions should be found for any problem regionally, rather than reached internationally. Asked about France's reaction to Iran's rejection of the resolution, Mr. de Sedouy said that France hoped that peace and common sense would prevail. In the interest of the countries of the region, "We have done what we could through the international body. During the con-

sultations held before the vote with all the countries concerned, we tried to convince both sides to accept. We believe that peace should be established between these two great countries, a peace which will not humiliate either side."

Now that Iraq has withdrawn to the international border, there is no reason why a peace should not happen, the ambassador said. The United Nations Secretary-General was requested by the resolution to follow up on the situation. The fourth point specifically requests him to "consult with the parties concerning ways to sustain and verify the cessation of hostilities, including the possible dispatch of United Nations observers, and to submit a report to the council on the result of these consultations." But most importantly, he is requested to consult with them regarding the immediate and effective implementation of this resolution.

Mediation efforts

The first point asks him to continue his mediation efforts with a view to achieving a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement acceptable to both sides. Mr. de Sedouy said that the Iranian delegation to the UN had been included in the discussions and informed of the intentions early on. But they claimed that these consultations did not last long enough, thus not giving them sufficient time to prepare for and participate in them. On 25 October, the Iranian representative gave a press conference in which he said that Iran was not against, but not necessarily for a peaceful solution, adding that his country must end the war in its own way.

Asked about the delivery of French Super Etendard fighter jets to Iraq, Mr. de Sedouy said that the planes and weapons are to help keep the balance between Iran and Iraq, through which Iran would be convinced that "it cannot topple Iraq" and therefore will come nearer to peace.

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## Arab-Americans fight back

### Council provides Middle East information

By Khader Mansour  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Most American presidents have yielded to the pressure practised by domestic interest groups in the United States, whose sole concern is the development of an expansionist Israel, says George Naifeh, Chairman of the American-Arab Affairs Council. Mr. Naifeh told The Star, in an interview that "it is Israel who plans the policy of the USA in the Middle East" and not the American Administrations. "We in the USA act exactly as they advise and please."

It is thus the main task of Mr. Naifeh's council to correct as far as possible this situation through objectiveness and realities based on more fairness and justice to all member states of the Middle East and to give top care to American interests on this basis, he said.

"We the American Arabs have successfully assimilated to the mainstream of American society and life while the American Jews have not made that same total assimilation," Mr. Naifeh asserted. He declined to elaborate on this statement.

"The American people on the whole, are fair minded, and justice loving; but those who favour and support the Israeli side do so unknowingly and by effect of the misleading mass media campaign

launched by the Israeli government and the domestic interest groups, combined."

The American-Arab Affairs Council publishes a journal, "American-Arab Affairs," with a circulation of 17,000. It also organizes seminars and other activities. "Our council, by virtue of its widespread journal and contacts, has convinced over 32 notable author and press writers that the Palestine issue is fair and genuine and reflects the crux of the Middle East conflict," he said.

Commenting on President Reagan's Middle East peace of 1982, he said it was "most unfortunate that the Arab reaction to this initiative was given a greater negative response by the American media. I feel as many thoughtful Americans do, that the conference reaction, was constructive and positive." But President Reagan refrained from mentioning where the American interest lies; and equally it was unacceptable for the President not to include in his initiative the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people.

It is Israel who is to blame for the failure of all peaceful initiatives over the Middle East conflict, he continued, because of its expansionist policy represented in the building of more settlements and of its ambition to procure more Arab lands under its custody by means of

force. Israel, of course, wholly depends on its military might, supported by the 535 members of the US Congress throughout the past 50 years. "Such support, most unfortunately has been at the expense of working against the best interests of the USA in the Arab world."

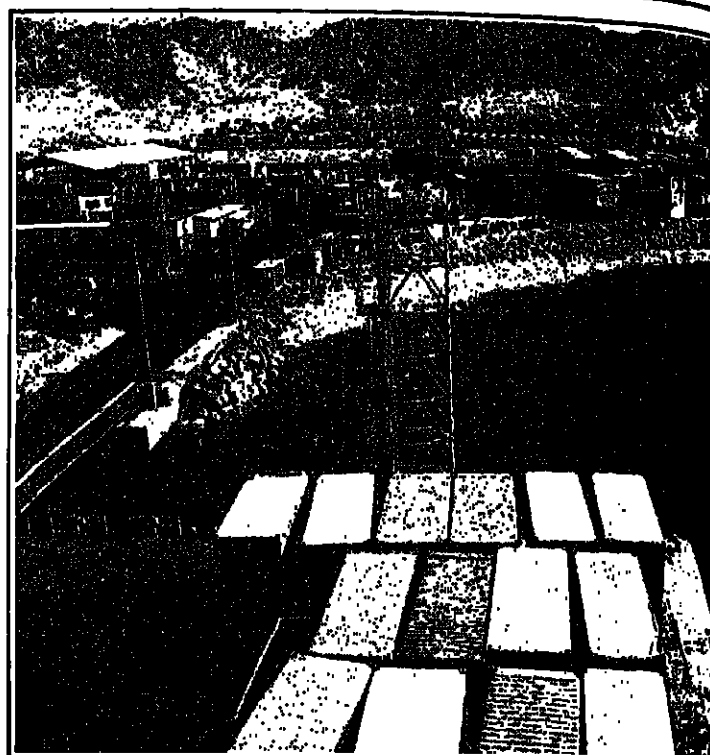
When asked about the American-Israeli policy in Lebanon he said, "The USA will never be able to help Lebanon to restore its sovereignty on its soil, because such an achievement contradicts with Israel's strategy and expansionist objectives including those declared and those undeclared."

He affirmed that the US, if it is serious, can at any time force the Israelis and other parties occupying Lebanese soil to withdraw. But as long as Israel continues to have "the largest military arsenal next to the USA," it will remain difficult to convince.

There is nowadays a growing understanding of this bitter situation among the American people, and "I am hopeful" that such understanding will one day prevail.

Mr. Naifeh said Arab unified opinion and policies would help a great deal to this end.

Mr. Naifeh, whose father emigrated to the US from the northern Jordanian town of Ajloun, was in Jordan for a short visit.



Agaba container berth and storage area: What will future problems be?

## New transport study analyses problems, forecasts trends

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The most comprehensive study yet undertaken of transport in Jordan, its current situation, problems and future trends sits on a shelf in the Ministry of Transport, soon to be put in its final form for the benefit of concerned parties.

The ministry completed the 12-volume study in April 1983 with the help of a team of West German consultants. It now exists only in draft form; but the final version will be complete by the end of December, says Mansour Shammout, Planning Director at the ministry.

Among the major topics covered by the study are traffic surveys and forecasts in various sectors; road design and capacity evaluation; public transport operations and recommendations for solutions to their problems; freight haulage by road, rail and sea; airport and airspace development and operations; accident patterns; oil as a source of en-

ergy for transport; investment appraisal techniques, and environmental considerations.

In its section on the condition of Jordan's road network, Mr. Shammout said, the study includes a recommendation that a new highway maintenance organization be established. It also deals with all the organizations concerned with freight transport by road. It looks in detail at both the Hijaz Jordan Railway and the Aqaba Railway Corporation, and makes recommendations for the improvement of technical efficiency, as well as the future role of railways in Jordan.

The section on Aqaba port is concerned with shipping development and regional trading patterns as well as port development. Jordanian shipping lines and container, bulk and passenger transport by sea. The study tries to foresee future bottlenecks in airport development, and to analyse air services until 1990, giving its recommendations in each instance.

## NRA establishes water resources data system

### Agency seeks input from all concerned parties

By Hamdan Al-Haj  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — A computerised system set up by the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) will store all available information pertaining to water resources and help Jordan solve its water problems more efficiently.

Akram Al-Juneidi, Chief of the National Water Plan and Data Bank at the NRA, told The Star that the data bank would "provide the required information, in a timely manner, to various users, both at the technical and decision-making levels. In addition to its data storage and retrieval capabilities, the bank has the capability of providing computer-printed tables, computer-printed graphs, statistical analyses of data and digital plots," he said.

Asked about the need for such a data bank, Mr. Juneidi said that as water data constitute the backbone of any water study, the NRA collects a large volume of such data continuously. These data include climatological, surface water, groundwater, water quality and water use information. Such a mass of data, accumulated over a long period of time, can't under present cir-

cumstances be retrieved rapidly enough to solve today's complex water problem. "So the water data bank is the appropriate tool to address these problems," he said.

Mr. Juneidi said that all governmental and public institutions and individuals, having a need for water information, interpretive information and basic water data may benefit from the bank.

Having installed all the computer equipment and obtained operational programme in October, the NRA is now storing available water-resource data. Mr. Juneidi said the agency has started testing the developed programmes for data storage and retrieval. "Obviously, because of the large amount of data in NRA files and data collected, the storage process will take a considerable time," he said.

About the relation between the NRA project and other institutions involved in the water sector, Mr. Juneidi said that to obtain all necessary information related to water, all parties who have such information, are asked to supply it to the data bank. In turn, he added, the bank will furnish these institutions with the data required to meet their objectives.

## Two-day seminar pinpoints lapses in safety, security

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — A two-day seminar on industrial security and safety engineering held here this week highlighted what are considered to be serious shortcomings in the Arab world's attitude towards occupational safety issues.

The seminar was held on Monday and Tuesday under the patronage of Labour Minister Jawad Al-Anani. It was organized jointly by the Jordan Engineers Association and the Industrial Development Bank.

Interviewed on the occasion, chemical engineer Ma'an Shuqair, a conference participant, emphasised the comparison between industrially advanced countries and Jordan. He said that "the industrial safety issue in Jordan is understood in the light of the operational conditions meaning, how to deal with an incident after it happens."

**In-depth knowledge**  
The matter should be treated more seriously, he said. Safety should be considered during the early stage of design work, direction and operation. This requires in-depth knowledge as far as engineers are concerned.

When an accident takes place in an industrial plant in one of the more advanced countries, he said, the event usually is subject to technical investigation and all

information related to the accident is gathered. This information is circulated to all concerned authorities, so that lessons learned from the accident are known to everybody.

By contrast in the Arab World — particularly in Jordan, Dr. Shuqair said — all parties involved try to hide and minimise the effect of the accident. If another accident happens, the same occurs and no lessons are learnt.

If an accidental explosion occurs, for instance, the industrial countries investigate it thoroughly. But in the Arab world, it would not be given serious attention. And yet this is among the most serious of accidents.

Asked about the importance of this week's seminar, Dr. Shuqair said that its importance stems from its being directed towards industrial firms and all concerned bodies. It aims to achieve more understanding and appreciation of safety issues. "Furthermore, it aims to convey a message to all consulting engineers' offices, to conform with the applicable codes of practice and try to stick to them," he added.

Asked about problems related to the security of industrial installations, Basel Bustami, a lawyer and participant in the seminar, said a major problem was the fact that penalties under Jordanian law for economic and industrial sabotage are too low. They bear no proportion to the amount of damage a crime may cause, he said.

Mr. Bustami said that this situation makes legal amendments necessary, especially in the field of establishing new industries. Adjustments should be made to the volume of industrial investments, he said.

**Recommendations not enough**  
Maj.-Gen. Khaled Al-Tarawneh, Director-General of the Civil Defence Directorate said: "Recommendations and resolutions are not enough. We need practical solutions in this field." The directorate needs to urge engineers not only to core for the appearance of a building but to focus their attention on its core and solidity in construction, he told The Star.

Maj.-Gen. Tarawneh said the Engineers Association is urged, in reviewing all of Jordan's building designs, to try to concentrate on safety utilities needed in peace and war time. These include fire exits, safety gates and stairs, water points, fire hoses, shelters and everything related to the public safety.

On the other hand "Had engineers performed their duty, the Civil Defence Directorate would have more time to direct its efforts to other pursuits."



The East Ghor Canal in the Jordan Valley: one element in a complicated equation

## Book tent attracts a large crowd of young readers

By Kathy Kakish  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Four hundred children each day attended the week-long second annual Children's Book Festival held last month at the Department of Culture and Arts. This measure of the festival's success is supported by the large number of books that were sold at reasonable prices, according to Ms. Rawaida Azza, Activities Supervisor at the Department of Libraries, Document-

tation and National Archives (DLDNA).

The event was part of a series of such book festivals the DLDNA has organized to introduce children to books as they gather in an open-side bedouin tent for story-time or to browse through the collection of books shelved there. In addition, nearby bookstands offered a large range of books for children to buy at prices ranging from 60-250 fils.

It is hoped that through these festivals, children will be encouraged to discover their reading interests and eventually pick up the habit of reading regularly.

DLDNA last week moved the book tent to the Women's Vocational School in Jabal Al-Ashrafiya, central Amman, so that the children of that area can have their go at the books. They can also watch a play which is being presented by the Culture and Arts Department.

The first book tent this year was set up in early October in cooperation with the Housewives Association in Irbid. These festivals are the continuation of similar ones held last year in the Birds Garden in Amman as well as in the southern village of Wadi Musa and in Al-Arida, near Salt. The success of these efforts is exemplified by the permanent public libraries now established both at Wadi Musa, which has 3,000 circulating volumes, and at Al-Arida.

base its policies on. The first of its training courses was held in Morocco last July.

Mansour Al-'Utoum, Director of the Employment Department of the Labour Ministry, told The Star that Jordan has "a distinguished relation" with AEC. Besides its location in the heart of the Arab world, and the fact that it follows a free economic policy, Jordan has wide experience where employment migration is concerned. Half of Jordan's workforce, comprising mostly highly skilled labour, is working abroad. In addition to that, the country has opened its doors to Arab workers under regulations to give priority to Arabs if there are no local workers found to fill the position. Eighty per cent of Jordan's non-native workers are of Arab nationalities, he said.

Dr. 'Utoum said that AEC's work will provide Jordan, as well as all Arab countries, with the essential statistics on employment exchange and the labour situation of each Arab state, thus enabling it to make the right decisions for labour policies. These activities are carried out in preparation for the establishment of a world-wide Arab information bank which will, among other things, be able to provide Arab

states with specific details about the labour shortage or surplus found in each state. Jordan hopes to be selected as part of AEC's upcoming information-office project.

As a member of AEC's Jordanian research group, Dr. 'Utoum has submitted a research paper about the employment force in Jordan, concentrating on the country's experience as well as the employment policies it follows. He will also present this paper during one of the training course's sessions.

Because Jordan is now facing problems due to the activity of illegal employment offices, the Ministry of Labour has proposed to the labour ministries of other Arab states the idea of mutual agreements through which the labour flow will be supervised through the ministries.

Jordan has signed such agreements with Morocco and Tunisia, and accords with the United Arab Emirates and Qatar are in the process of being arranged. In addition to that, there are plans to appoint labour attaches at Jordan's embassies in the states that import Jordanian workers. Dr. 'Utoum said that the ministry is waiting for a response on this idea from other Arab labour ministries.

Continued from page 3

## Trainees learn to monitor labour flow

Continued from page 3

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## Central America

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## Financial squeeze prevents new joint projects with Iraq

By Handan Al-Haj  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Because of the present difficult financial situation no new transport projects are planned by Jordan and Iraq, says Mansour Shammout, Planning Director at the Ministry of Transport.

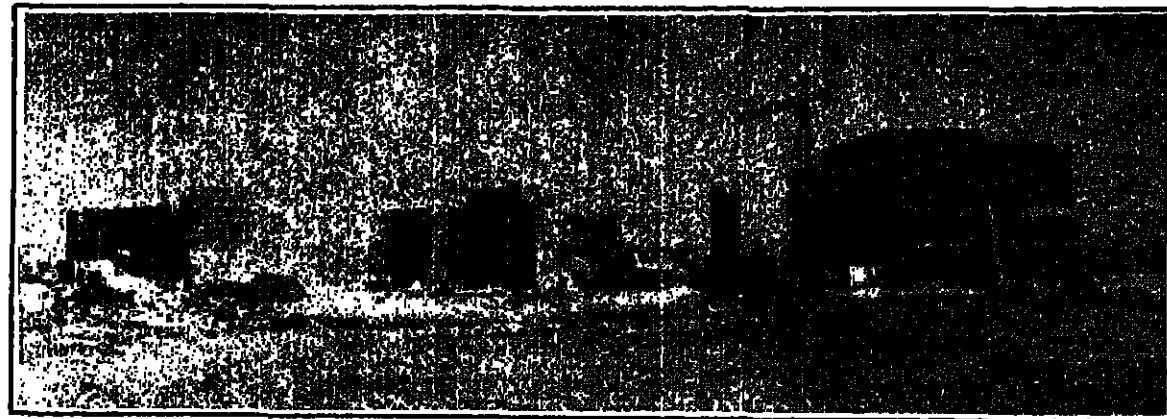
Mr. Shammout, speaking after the visit to Jordan of an Iraqi delegation concerned with transport affairs, said discussions centred on ways to deal with the

funds problem, without making any concrete new programmes. One issue at the centre of the talks was that of service between Amman and Baghdad by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

On developing bilateral co-operation, "all that we agreed on were promises, such as promise to increase Iraqi imports through Aqaba port, in particular grains," Mr. Shammout said. The Iraqi delegation also showed an interest in exporting sulphur,

fertiliser products and fuel oil through Aqaba to foreign markets. They requested the Jordanian party to offer facilities to such exports.

In raising the issue of Alia's Baghdad flights, Jordan requested Iraq not to insist on reducing the airline's schedule from seven to three flights a week. It asked for rapid action on a request by Alia that credits owed to it be transferred from Baghdad immediately.



The Queen Alia Hospital complex, from right: Main hospital, doctors' clinics and nurses' quarters

## Hospital, factory near completion

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Two privately-owned medical projects with a total cost of JD 11 million will be complete by the middle of 1984, introducing new services previously unavailable in the private sector.

The projects, which are the responsibility of the Jordan Medical Corporation (JMC), are the construction of a medical equipment factory to produce 60 million syringes a year, and the 150-bed Queen Alia Hospital. The hospital in Ain Ghazal will be the first private one in Jordan to provide the full range of services to patients on its premises — including X-ray, laboratory and surgical departments, etc. It will employ 28 doctors at its various clinics.

JMC Managing Director Khaled Bseiso told The Star that JMC is now considering a contract to be signed with a foreign

company, to supply the hospital with equipment and furniture. Meanwhile, the corporation intends to award a management contract to see the hospital through the first three years. During this period, the contracting firm will be responsible both for recruiting and training hospital staff to take over its management. The first patient will be admitted in June 1984, Mr. Bseiso said.

**Factory project proceeds**

Asked about JMC's factory project, Mr. Bseiso said that JMC has signed a contract with two West German firms, Transcoject and Mannesmann-Demag. The first, he pointed out, will supply components and raw material for the factory. The second will supply the know-how and medical equipment for the project, and assist JMC in training its personnel. The factory's

construction is expected to complete in May, after being awarded to a Jordanian contractor.

During the first year of its production, a specialised German engineer will stay in Jordan to help and train the staff of the factory.

Asked whether Jordan really needs such projects, Mr. Bseiso said, "We have about 30 specialised doctors as founders of the JMC, who felt that Jordan is in need of a general hospital, a hospital of most specialities, with various kinds of treatment and medical services." He said such a place would meet what he called "the necessity of having different medical activities at the same hospital. In other words, a patient will have the necessary medical care, as well as labs and other medical facilities, at the same place."

## Prices move back up

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

THIS WEEK showed an over-all increase in share prices despite the price decrease in the last two working days. There was also some heavy trading in Islamic Bank shares, occupying about one-third of total handling. The bank's share prices improved, as we had earlier predicted. High demand price will continue to increase.

But general recession and price fluctuation are expected to continue during the coming few weeks.

More than 720,000 shares were handled this week, at a market value of over JD 700,000 divided among 1,350 contracts — a decrease of 1.8 per cent compared to last week.

The daily average business done came to about JD 340,000, with a daily deviation of 27.7 per cent or 5.5 per cent of total handling, indicating unsteady handling and instability.

### Banks

The banks sector had 75.4 per cent of total handling, an increase of 10.5 points compared to last week. Four out of 17 banks had 8.9 per cent of the sector or 60.9 per cent of the market total. Islamic Bank had 44.2 per cent of sector or 33.3 per cent of total; Bank of Jordan had 9.7/7.3 per cent, National Bank of Jordan had 7.1/5.3 per cent, and Jordan-Gulf Bank 19.9/15 per cent.

### Industry

Industrial shares accounted for 15 per cent of total the market, a decrease of 10.3 points. Five out of 28 companies had 42.3 per cent of the sector or 6.4 per cent of total handling.

Jordan Petroleum Refineries had 10.7 per cent of sector or 1.6 per cent of total; Intermediate Petrochemicals 9.0/1.4 per cent; Arab Chemical Detergents 7.8/1.2 per cent; Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural 7.5/1.1 per cent, and South Cement Company 7.3/1.1 per cent.

### Services

The services sector had 7.6 per cent of total handling, an increase of three points compared to last week. Two out of eight companies occupied 53.5 per cent of the sector or 4.1 per cent of the total. Arab Investment and International Trade with 27.1/2.1 per cent, and Arab International Hotels Company with 26.4/2.0 per cent.

### Insurance

Insurance firms occupied 2 per cent of total handling, down 3.4 points. The Jordan-French Insurance Company alone out of 10 companies, had 50.6 per cent of the sector's business or 1 per cent of the week's market.

The shares of 63 companies were handled during this week, with price increases outnumbering losses 25-23. Prominent gainers included Arab International Hotels Company, closing at JD 0.740 up from JD 0.650; Jordan Securities Corp. at JD 1.850 up from JD 1.710; Islamic Bank at JD 3.300 up from JD 3.100; General Mining Company at JD 2.230 up from JD 2.100, and Al-Arab Insurance at JD 1.800 up from JD 1.700.

Price declines included Al-Sharq Battery Manufacturing Company at JD 0.520 down from JD 0.600; Arab Eagle Exchange Company at JD 1.620 down from JD 1.850; International Chemical Industries at JD 1.500 down from JD 1.570, and Jordanian Fertiliser Industry Company at JD 7.500 down from JD 7.800.

Fifteen companies showed no change in their share prices. The Star price index calculated at closing time came to 345.1 — an increase of 1.3 points or 0.37 per cent.

In the over-the-counter market 267,000 shares were handled this week, at a market value of JD 205,000.

## The weekly record

- Companies showing an increase in stock prices
- Companies with a price decrease
- The mean record figure

## Jordan a favoured home for Islamic financing

### IDB, Arab Investment take big shares

By Robert Poullot  
Star Economy Analyst



THE ISLAMIC Development Bank (IDB) is a rather odd animal. Some claim that it is on its way to becoming the nucleus of a new Islamic Monetary Fund, an idea being hotly debated among 43 member countries of the Jeddah-based Organization of the Islamic Conference. In a period of international monetary squeeze for Third World Muslim nations, a new source of hard currency funding would come in handy.

Others, more pragmatic, say that the IDB is merely an aid fund, just like the Kuwaiti or Saudi Development funds. With a paid-up capital of \$1.95 billion, it does lend cheaply for projects, leasing arrangements and trading facilities.

Finally, those who have experience in dealing with Shari'a (Muslim law) affairs on the capital theatre criticise the IDB for many of its transactions involving interest-bearing instruments.

One thing is certain: Jordan has benefited considerably from the Jeddah-based institution, being one of its largest aid recipients.

By mid-September 1983, Jordan had taken in over \$190 million of assistance in all forms from the IDB, and ranked ninth last year among Muslim countries, which absorbed nearly four-fifths of total cumulative disbursements made since the opening of the bank in 1976 (see tables).

### Trade financing

The largest chunk of aid came in the form of trade financing, with a total of \$40 million last year alone. In fact, the kingdom of Jordan did not join the IDB's foreign trade financing scheme until 1982. The service is now available to 24 shareholding countries of the bank. The programme is designed to foster greater commercial exchanges between member countries and to cut down on middlemen who are usually from industrial countries.

A good case in point is that of jute exports from Bangladesh. In the past, jute, one of IDB's poorest member countries, used to buy Bengali jute and jute products via European trading firms. Now, thanks to the involvement of the IDB, the commercial operation is made directly, thus cutting down on cost and inflationary margins.

Yet, very little trade is carried out among the 42 IDB member countries. Although there has been a slight improvement during the 1970s, less than 10 per cent of all trade of Muslim countries is made among themselves. This is nearly double the figure of inter-Arab trade; but it still remains negligible.

One of IDB's goals now is to open a new window, that of capital goods manufactured by member countries. Last year, the bank inaugurated this new programme by funding the purchase by Algeria of 35 traditional fishing boats made in neighbouring Tunisia.

So far, most of the trading facilities have covered commodities. But the number-one ticket was crude oil and petroleum products, which accounted for over 60 per cent of all facilities offered by the bank since 1976. Together with fertilisers (6.3 per cent), such high concentration on oil and derivatives put the Opec nations upfront as the largest suppliers of the IDB programme. Jordan, for its part, took advantage of the scheme through the funding of at least \$60 million worth of oil imports. But the advent of the capital goods window could open new avenues for Jordan, which is one of the most industrialized countries of the Muslim world.

Already this year, Jordan has sold 30,000 tonnes of phosphate to Bangladesh, in a \$2 million deal funded by the IDB. Next time, it may just be industrial goods.

### The industrial push

As a gesture to stimulate the industrial push in Jordan, the Bank acquired equity positions in four different projects over the last eight years. Those include the Jordan Petroleum Refineries Company (\$9.3 million) in a project to triple the capacity to 1.5 million tonnes a year; Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company (\$7.3 million) to convert rock phosphate into 740,000 tonnes of di-ammonium phosphate and 105,000 tonnes a year of phosphoric acid; the Arab Potash Co. (\$12 million) to produce 1.2 million tonnes a year of potash from the Dead Sea and the Jordan Timber Processing Industries Co. (over \$17 million) involving a complex of a

sawmill, a plywood plant, a chipboard plant and a wood-working plant providing altogether 645 new jobs.

Furthermore, the IDB awarded in 1979 a \$6.5 million line of equity to the Industrial Development Bank to finance equity in small industrial and agro-industrial projects.

Not surprisingly, Jordan comes first today for the total amount of equity disbursed to any Muslim country by the Islamic Development Bank. Over \$50 million was poured into Jordan to buy shares of different companies. It is no coincidence if about the same pattern was followed by The Arab Investment Company (TAIC), of which Jordan is also a shareholder. Apart from Sudan, where it got caught in the nightmarish quicksand of the Kenann Sugar Co. complex for \$62.4 million, Jordan is TAIC's second most favoured investment paradise (just behind Morocco). TAIC injected close to \$14 million in the Arab Jordan Investment Bank, the Jordan Glass Industries Co., the Jordan Petroleum Refineries Co., the Jordan Paper and Cardboard Manufacturing Co., and took an extra \$3.6 million position in the Jordan-based Arab Mining Co.

With Tunisia and Morocco, Jordan ranks among the most attractive investment theatres in the Muslim world. Even Turkey or Pakistan, which enjoy a much wider industrial base due to their large population, can't keep pace.

For Jordan, this means a hefty return on its investments. Against its combined equity outlay in IDB and TAIC of \$12 million, it got back in equity alone some \$67 million, in addition to nearly \$150 million worth of loans often granted on a concessional base. Not bad at all!

### Leasing and projects loans

Another area where Jordan benefited from the IDB is through soft leasing and loan packages worth \$43 million.

Under the leasing arrangements, whereby the Bank acquires title to equipment and rents it back to Jordan, 13 locomotives were bought for the Aqaba Railway Corporation to carry phosphate; and heavy equipment was purchased by the Jordan Cement Factories Co. for the extension of the Fuhais cement plant.

On the loan scene, the IDB funded part of the \$127 million industrial jetty built by the Aqaba Port Authority as well as \$7.8 million of the giant Zarqa-Ruseifa water supply, sewerage and storm-water complex. Both loans were for a period of 20 years.

### The 10 largest aid recipients from IDB, 1976-1982 (in million dollars)

Pakistan	409.9
Turkey	292.5
Algeria	291.6
Bangladesh	264.2
Morocco	196.7
Sudan	159.6
Senegal	133.2
Tunisia	122.6
Jordan	120.1
Niger	104.5

Total 2,094.9

### Breakdown of types of aid to Jordan, 1976-1982 (in million dollars)

Project loans	17.02 (14.2%)
Equity	30.44 (25.3%)
Lines of equity	6.43 (5.4%)
Leasing	26.26 (21.8%)
Trade financing	40.00 (33.3%)
Total	120.17 (100%)

1983 aid until September 70.00

190.17

## Contracts & Contacts

### Wadi Saqra project under revision

THE AMMAN Development Corporation (ADC) expects to invite new tenders in mid-January for the construction of the King Abdullah Complex of business, commercial and recreational facilities at Wadi Saqra. New tender documents are now being prepared by the consultants, France's Aart-Setap and the local Modern Consulting Office, and should be complete by the middle of next month, says ADC Director-General Sami Rashid.

The new documents envisage a smaller project than the one originally planned, for which tenders were too high. ADC will retender in two phases, each expected to be worth about JD 6 million. These can be offered together if financing is found for the second phase, Mr. Rashid said.

ADC originally planned to spend about JD 16 million for the complex's construction. But in the first round of tenders, the lowest bid was JD 16 million, from France's Societe Generale d'Enterprises. The new tenders will be invited from the same list of 17 prequalified firms that bid in the earlier round.

### Canal extension bids in

SIXTEEN out of 20 prequalified contractors submitted bids for the Jordan Valley Authority's (JVA's) project to extend the East Ghor Canal by 14 kilometres, JVA officials say. Tenders for the contract, which is partly financed by West Germany's Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW), were opened on 23 October. Face values ranged from JD 9.7 million-16 million, but figures may change after bids are analyzed. No award will be made for at least three or four months, the officials say.

### Locals to build section of road

THE LOCAL Triple Construction Company has won a JD 300,000 contract to construct a five-kilometre section of the road between Salt and Suweileh, whose length totals around 13 kilometres. An earlier report said that the Public Works Ministry was to invite bids for a 15-kilometre road from Salt to Fuhais, with an interchange at Suweileh; but the ministry says it has no knowledge of the larger project.

Tender for another public works project, the construction of a court building in Amman, are still under study, ministry officials say.

### JEA awards transmission work

TWO CONTRACTS in the Jordan Electricity Authority's (JEA's) transmission line project from the Aqaba thermal power station to Amman have been awarded to the UK's Balfour Beatty and Austria's YMR Berndorf. Balfour Beatty will supply and install the 400-kilovolt, double-circuit line and YMR Berndorf will supply conductors and earthwire. A third contract, for the supply of insulators and fittings, has not yet been awarded.

### Hospital tenders still pending

ABOUT 100 firms have applied for prequalification to build the Health Ministry's Prince Hamza Medical Centre in Nuweila, sources say. The Public Works Ministry is in the process of shortlisting contractors and will invite bids at a later date.

Operations consultant for the hospital is the US' Herman Smith Associates, who this week signed a JD 385,000 contract to provide similar services on three other new hospital projects: in Karak, Taffia and Ajloun.

### Locals negotiate WSC contracts

THE WATER Supply Corporation (WSC) will sign contracts with three local firms in joint venture with American partners "within a week or so," says a WSC spokesman. The contracts are for the design of water supply, sewerage and storm-water drainage systems in 10 towns, which are part of a programme supported by the US Agency for International Development to develop skills of local companies.

Jouzy and Partners is expected to be awarded the contract for Mafrak, Ramlah, Ajloun, Ajloun, 'Ain Jinnah and Kufunja. Consulting Engineer Centre is to design schemes for Madaba and Taffia, and Arabtech Consulting Office for Karak and Ma'an. The firms' American partners are Engineering Science, Black and Veatch and CH2M Hill, respectively.

### New opportunities

THE JORDAN Tourism and Mineral Water Company invites tenders for the construction of a diesel generating station at the Zarqa Ma'in spa project. Bidding is open to first-class local contractors qualified in electromechanical installations and foreign specialised firms. Tender documents available from the consultants, Sigma Engineering Office, telephone 611031/662612, Amman for JD 150 per copy. Closing date: 8 December.

TRENCHER: The Jordan Valley Authority invites bids for the supply of a drainage trencher and one-cubic-metre gravel hoppers, with commissioning and training. Details from the US Agency for International Development in Washington, DC (tel. 632-8586) or the JVA. Closing date: 23 November.

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## Hard times put thousands on the street

These street markets often are the only means of survival for hundreds of thousands of this continent's underemployed — people who have lost or cannot get traditional jobs due to un-

Along major business thoroughfares, street sellers have set up makeshift stands offering T-shirts, bathing suits, socks,

"I have three children to support," the seller said. He ex-

Sylvio Cunha, president of Rio's retail store managers' club, said the street wares come under the table from dishonest local manufacturers avoiding production, sales and inventory taxes. While recognizing, in an interview, that Brazil's current economic crisis has created compelling social problems, he complained the bazaars were unfair competition for legitimately established, tax-paying shop owners.

**'Blue Dust'**  
Lima, Peru, where underem-  
ployment is put at 50 per cent

directly to Atlanta from the recessed reconciliation talks on Lebanon being held in Geneva. Mr. Haddad contended that the years of fighting in Lebanon have ab-

Dr. Al-Baz gave a brief background of the Middle East question by explaining the area had never experienced such a problem before as the Jews had never been maltreated in the Middle East as they had been in Europe and that when the Jews displaced Palestinians from their lands, this was a new experience for the people of the Middle East. "Most Middle Easterners had felt that the creation of Israel was a mistake of the British," he said. They were confused and the only way they knew how to combat it was to use force to remove those persons who had expelled them from their homes.

**Dr. Al-Baz strongly condemned the US for not standing firmly behind their stated**

stand to Israel on Palestinian self-determination and continued settlements in occupied West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan. Likewise he rapped the US for not retaliating in some way for Israel's bombing of the Iraqi atomic reactor. "All people have a right to live everywhere, but within moral and legal constraints. No one has the right to live on another's property," he said.

**AAAC Release**

Although the outdoor markets provide income for thousands of humble Bolivians, that country's Customs Director, Rodolfo Cinceros, has vowed to stop the inflow of smuggled goods and the corruption that accompanies it. "at least a little bit," he said in an interview, adding: "Buenos Aires had to give a \$1.25 million French loan to install a computerized control system for customs checkpoints."

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Mr. Ford indicated that he had been quite pleased when officials from all factions in Lebanon agreed to sit down together in Geneva but that he was disappointed to find that they had recessed so quickly.



## Lebanon and the Druze community

By Deniz Petris

THE CIVIL wars among Lebanon's three main communities, the Christian Maronites, the Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims and the Druze, are usually brutal and barbaric.

Occasionally their hostility finds piquant expression. Even these, however, reveal that the contempt each community has for its enemy is deep in the bones. Freya Stark, whose journeys in the deserts of Arabia, produced some of the sharper insights into the peoples of the Middle East, relates one encounter with the prejudices of Lebanon.

An effort has been made in the years of the French mandate to regenerate the famous cedars of Lebanon in areas that had been denuded. The French asked the religious authorities to see that the villagers did not pasture their goats in the reforested cedar groves. Six months after the campaign was launched, a French officer asked the Maronite bishop how the programme was progressing among his followers. "Excellent," he replied, "but I think I ought to tell you, sir, that the Orthodox goats still persist in eating the seedlings."

Lebanon's cedars were used in the temple King Solomon built. Solomon sent 10,000 men to Lebanon to cut down these trees and "transport them by sea to Palestine." The cedars travelled a thousand miles to be used as beams in the palace at Persepolis used by the Achaemenid kings. The trade in cedars began more than 5,000 years ago, often moving as great rafts of timber along the coast and up the Nile to Egypt after being hewn down on Mount Lebanon.

Lebanon, in antiquity, was the homeland of the Phoenicians, the great traders of their time. They travelled as far as primitive Britain, for the tin of Cornwall.

One of the principal sources of Phoenician wealth was its trade in the purple dye industry, based on the murex raised from the sea off Tyre and Sidon. Julian Huxley refers to a legend that attributes the discovery of the dye to Hercules and to another which ascribes it to Bacchus. The trade flourished in the 15th century BC. Purple-dyed clothes were the privilege of Roman emperors. The phrase "born to the purple" may have emerged from the circumstances that imperial infants were swaddled in purple garments or that the rooms in which they were born were hung with purple tapestries. Lesser breeds who presumptuously wore purple robes would be jailed.

In modern times, purple, once the symbol of power and luxury, bedecks bishops of the Christian faith, founded by a carpenter's son whose swaddling clothes were of the meanest texture.

### Secret religion

Very little is known of the religion of the Druze, who are a sect of the Shi'ite's. The faithful fall into two groups — the initiates who are known as the "intelligent ones" privy to all the aspects of this esoteric cult, and the rest of the community, the "ignorant ones".

The Druze believe in reincarnation. According to them, God has revealed himself to man in a series of incarnations — the latest of them in 11th century caliph Hakim.

Druze believe the soul of a deceased enters the body of an infant at the moment it is born. After a series of reincarnations, the adept may achieve perfection. At this point he "ascends to the stars". The "ignorant ones" (men or women) may become adepts, when their spiritual competence has been established through an examination.

According to the late Kamil Junblatt, the father of the community's present leader, Walid, Druze dogma is based on initiation, only the initiates know how to read and understand the holy books that we call the Books of Wisdom. He considered Druze philosophy an extension of the Greek and Egyptian schools dealing with occult sciences which have passed into Muslim Sufism.

The Druze religious philosophy has been impregnated with ideas from Greek thinkers such as Plato, Aristotle and Pythagoras and Indian, Vedantic. Julian Huxley has recorded a meeting he had with a Druze sage. They were discussing philo-



Druze leader Walid Junblatt (third from right) at a meeting with Druze elders.

ophy. The sage asked Huxley if people in England venerated Plato and Aristotle, whom he called Aflatoun and Aristo. A scientist, Huxley told the sage, he preferred Aristo. "Ah, you are wrong, sir," the sage replied. "Aflatoun knew everything that was to be known, and wrote no fewer than 77 volumes about it. Aristo merely took his knowledge from Aflatoun."

Kamal Junblatt was a man of catholic reading in philosophy, so that it is difficult to differentiate in his commentaries on the Druze faith that which is proper to this Muslim sect and that which is his own philosophical baggage. He said he came to understand the Druze religion through Vedantic teachings and the philosophy of the Greeks. He was taught in India by a great sage who was his Pythagoras and Socrates.

The Druze hold that the first manifestation of the Most High (el-Ali) took place in India a million years ago. The Druze religion teaches the essential unity of all things and all beings, the substantive unity of the universe in its physical and spiritual form, as in the Vedanta. Kamal Junblatt believed that "the Vedanta opens up all the ancient books of wisdom of this part of the Near East, be it Egyptian an-

tiquity, Greek antiquity or Sufism. The light of the Hindu Advaita philosophy illuminates the teachings of Plato, Socrates, Plotinus and the other masters of antiquity."

The attraction of Indian philosophy persists. A group of Druze adepts visited ashrams in South India; one of them had put on the ochre robes of a sannyasi and become a disciple of Sai Baba. Kamal Junblatt visited India several times, spending a week or a fortnight at a time at the feet of eminent gurus such as the Sankaracharya of Kanchipuram. An encounter to Cairo airport with one renowned sage, Atmananda, of whom he heard through the Indian novelist Raja Rao, exhilarated him.

The Druze say they have no mosques or temples, but insist on regular prayer. The ethical system is simple — refraining from lying, from seeking revenge, abstaining from alcohol and other stimulants. Possibly the injunction that has given this small community of not more than 250,000 the resilience to survive the ruthless hostilities of Lebanon politics, is the insistence on solidarity among Druze.

South/Third World Media

## 'Israel represents US in the Middle East'

By Uri Avnery

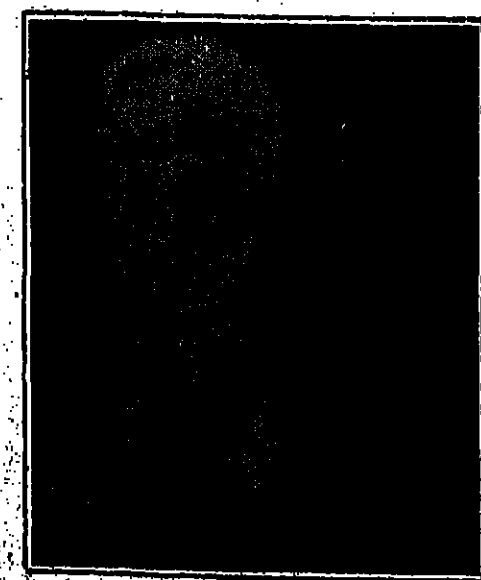
SOME PEOPLE say that the Israeli economy is about to collapse. Economists and statisticians affirm that Israel imports more than it exports. People ask, how can some people live in 'paradise' while the state is in an economic mess? How could the treasury be bankrupt for years and on the other hand we enjoy prosperity? There is something wrong in our statistics!

Israel's deficit is only on paper and in the heads of economists who know everything but understand nothing. Israel is supposed to receive \$2.6 billion from the US during next year, representing 20 per cent of total US aid to the world. The Israeli population is 0.001 per cent of the world population. Why then does the US pay Israel so much? One school of thought says it is generosity and good faith. If this is true the Israeli economy will be in real danger. The US does not give Israel grants for nothing. It gives them in exchange of political and military services.

The pro-Israeli newspaper 'The New York Post', published on its front page recently that Israel is delivering arms for the CIA. The paper explained that huge quantities of arms seized in Lebanon are being exported upon orders from the CIA to some countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia to militant rightists fighting against leftist regimes. Those weapons are Soviet made, thus they are popular to CIA elements which try to conceal their involvement behind Soviet weapons.

Israel served the US in Lebanon when with US approval Israel tried to kick out Syrians from Lebanon, the PLO and is about to create a Phalange regime all over Lebanon. For those ends, over 500 Israeli soldiers were killed.

Israel is serving American interests the way the US wants them to. Those services are rendered daily, and they are worth large amounts of money. The US is paying and will continue to pay so long as it is collecting the profits.



Uri Avnery — a moderate

The other type of service is different, whereby Israel supplies electoral services to assist US politicians to reach Congress.

This is the most profitable service on earth. One weighs the profit with the volume of investment. The Jewish community, upon orders from the Israeli embassy

## Gulf states kick out foreign workers

By Michael Fernandez

ABU DHABI — Alarmed over an influx of foreign workers, member states of the Gulf Co-operation Council which links the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain are tightening their immigration and labour laws.

According to a recent survey by the UAE Ministry of Planning, foreign labour, both skilled and unskilled, in these six Gulf countries totalled between 2,500,000 and three million at the end of 1981 — 60 per cent of the total workforce.

The survey gave the proportions as follows: UAE 90 per cent; Qatar 80 per cent; Oman 70 per cent; Saudi Arabia 40 per cent; Bahrain 40 per cent; Kuwait 70 per cent. Many of the foreign workers have skills essential to the area's progress. It is only in the case of unskilled manpower from the Indian sub-continent and the Far East that some, if not all, of the six Gulf states have been expressing serious concern.

A campaign by the UAE to reduce the flow of foreign workers has already resulted in strict application of existing immigration and labour laws. Although there is no discriminatory element in these laws, the hardest hit are the Asian workers, both skilled and unskilled.

According to an official report, during the past seven months the UAE has deported about 4,500 people. These were workers recruited for specific jobs who, on the termination of their contracts, had either stayed behind illegally or had 'been scolded' and obtained new employment.

The Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Khalaf Al-Roum, says the main infrastructure projects of the UAE have been completed and 'we no longer need this foreign labour'. He added: 'It is not only the UAE. The whole Gulf region no longer needs this large number of workers. In economic terms, the area has become a layoff zone.'

He predicts that by 1985 the demand for unskilled labour will be reduced although the demand for 'highly skilled' people to run factories, power stations and petroleum companies will continue. Encouraged by the success of the UAE, Kuwait is cracking down as well. ONS

## Egypt pledges maximum support for Arafat

CAIRO (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak said Sunday that Egypt was giving PLO leader Mr. Yasser Arafat maximum support. Speaking to reporters after a speech at the opening of the new parliamentary session Mr. Mubarak said, "We are trying here to give him (Arafat) maximum support with our neighbours and friends because we consider this vital and important." "Until now, the most moderate and appreciated leader by all the Palestinian factions is Arafat."

Mubarak also said a new leader or direction for the PLO would make it much more complicated. He said that peace in the Middle East would never come unless the Palestinian problem was solved. However, Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said Monday that if Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat



An Arafat loyalist soldier pictured at the Biddawi camp.

asked Egypt to rescue him the request would be studied.

Mr. Ali was answering reporters' questions after a meeting with Chile's Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer, who is visiting Egypt. Asked if Mr. Arafat had asked for Egyptian help Ali said: "Arafat has not asked to be saved or aided. If he requested a rescue operation, it would have to be studied." He did not elaborate.

Meanwhile the Egyptian Defence Minister Field Marshal Abdel-Halim Abu Ghazala has denied reports that an Egyptian gunship had arrived in Tripoli, Lebanon, with military aid or Mr. Arafat's troops.

## UNRWA halts operations

AMMAN — All operations of the United Nations Works and Relief Agency (UNRWA) in the Tripoli area were forced to close on 3 November and the UNRWA area office had to close also when shells came within 200 metres, according to a release by the Agency. Hundreds of refugees from Biddawi Camp have reportedly fled to the city of Tripoli.

There are over 30,000 Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA in the Tripoli area, including hundreds who fled from South Lebanon in the summer of 1982. Most of the refugees live in Biddawi and Nahr El-Bared camps north of Tripoli.

"There is no Egyptian ship that landed in Tripoli with arms, never," Abu Ghazala said. "We are not giving arms, no military help, only political help." In another development the Central Committee of Fateh, the main component of the Palestine Liberation Organization sent an urgent and important message Sunday to the Soviet leadership over the events in North Lebanon, the Palestinian News Agency Wafa said.

The Committee has been meeting since last week at a secret location in Tunis, chaired by Fateh Secretary-General Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi. No details of the message were released. The Soviet leadership promptly replied to the message but like the PLO's message no details were given.

The Agency also said Mr. Arafat had had telephone contacts with Arab League Secretary-General Chadii Kilbi and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tarek Aziz.

Wafa also announced the Committee had formally expelled 10 members of Fateh's Revolutionary Council who have gone over to the dissident forces, including two members of the Central Committee, Nemer Salah (Abu Saleh) and Samih Douki. The other expelled were Said Moussa (Abu Moussa), Moussa Al-Amli, Elias Choufani, Moussa Awadh, Mehdi Bissoun, Mahmud Bedir, Ziad Seghaier and Wassef Arikat.

### Reactions in the West Bank

Israeli troops shot and wounded a 16-year-old Palestinian while dispersing a West Bank demonstration in support of Arafat on Monday, the Palestinian Press Service said, Monday.

The privately-run service which monitors events in the occupied West Bank said Adnan Jareed was wounded in the stomach when troops fired bullets in the air and tear gas to disperse stonethrowing protesters at Deheishe refugee camp.

In Arab East Jerusalem merchants shut their shops and business in solidarity with Mr. Arafat. Observers said the strike appeared to be complete. In Nabulus, the West Bank's largest town, demonstrators were dispersed after marching through the town centre holding aloft pictures of Mr. Arafat and shouting slogans against Syria which is aiding the Palestinian rebel attacks.

Israeli newspapers and commentators had mixed feelings about the predicament of Mr. Arafat.

The Jerusalem Post said the prospect of the PLO leaders defeat at the hands of Syrian-backed PLO rebels in northern Lebanon carries with it somewhat mixed blessings. The paper expected the Israeli government to portray Mr. Arafat's defeat as one of the most tangible gains from Israel's 17-month-old invasion of Lebanon. But it warned that the combatants are leaving in their wake a still largely united but vastly more extremist PLO. It said Israel would like to see the two camps locked in their debilitating struggle for as long as possible.



GCC mediation delegation leave for Damascus to negotiate the ceasefire

## Gulf Co-operation Council mediates in PLO fighting

DOHA, Qatar (AP) — An agreement has been reached in principle for a ceasefire between warring Palestinian groups in northern Lebanon, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed announced Wednesday.

He made the announcement shortly after returning from the whirlwind mediation mission in Damascus on behalf of the six-nation Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) summit leaders. Sheikh Sabah was accompanied by the Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Sheikh Ahmed Bin Seif.

Damascus Radio announced that the Saudi Foreign Minister, Prince Saud Al-Faisal, also was in the Syrian capital when the ceasefire understanding was reached.

Sheikh Sabah told the official Qatar News Agency that the ceasefire accord would be implemented after the completion of consultations between the GCC countries and the warring sides. Sheikh Sabah said that he and Sheikh Ahmed conveyed to Syrian President Hafez Assad the deep concern of the GCC leaders over the fighting and the necessity of pooling Arab efforts to arrest this bloodshed.

President Assad underscored Syria's concern about the Palestinian developments, asserting that he shares with the Gulf leaders the idea that a formula should be reached to ensure Palestinian unity. Sheikh Sabah said. Sheikhs Sabah and Ahmed also held talks with leaders of various Palestinian factions who were unanimous on the necessity of ending the fighting between the brothers-in-arms, with a view to safeguarding the PLO and sparing its potentials for the struggle against the common (Israeli) enemy.

The GCC foreign ministers held an early morning session with the two emissaries who returned from Damascus before dawn, after a six-hour stay. The six foreign ministers were to submit a report to the summit conference.

The summit, which commenced Monday, was mainly designed to devise means of accelerating the pace of economic integration and a collective defense strategy among the conservative states of the oil-rich Gulf. Summit leaders were also to try to patch up simmering differences among Arab powers outside their region.

But the Palestinian fighting and the plight of Mr. Arafat stole the limelight away from the main issues on the agenda during the most part of the sessions held so far. Attending the summit were King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Sultan Qaboos of Oman and Sheikhs Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani of Qatar, Isai Bin Salman Al Khalifa of Bahrain, Jaber Al-Ahmed Al Sabah of Kuwait and Sultan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan of the United Arab Emirates.

Conference sources said the Gulf leaders were so concerned about the escalation in inter-Palestinian fighting that they devoted most of their three sessions to a search for a ceasefire, with Syrian assistance.

Qatar's Information Minister Mr. Isa Al-Kawari, spokesman for the summit told reporters that the Gulf leaders did not regard Syria as a party to the Tripoli fighting. Rather, he said, the GCC was merely trying to enlist President Assad's help for a ceasefire to enable the Palestinian belligerents to seek peaceful means of ending their snowballing collisions. Mr. Kawari said that the ultimate objective was to get the Palestine National Council (PNC) to meet and act decisively on the Palestinian rift and the Syrian-Palestinian differences.

In Washington US officials were showing little sympathy for Mr. Arafat. They blame him for scuttling President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative earlier this year.

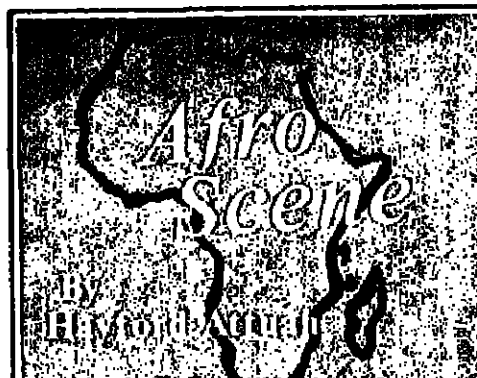
While officials are uncertain over what course the Palestinian movement will follow without Arafat in control, they hold out the hope that Palestinian moderates will break with the radicals and favour negotiations with Israel on the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"That would still leave a large group of radicals — those who are on the verge of destroying Arafat's forces in Lebanon — under Syrian domination and in a position to continue to cause problems in the region. That would be a dangerous prospect," one senior State Department official said Monday. The United States and Israeli relations with Syria have been rapidly deteriorating in recent weeks.

The US governments lack of concern over Arafat's fate is reflected in the fact that Washington has not issued a call for an end to the fighting. The US position has been limited to a rather vague statement on Monday that it falls to see how Palestinian interests will be served and to express concern for civilians endangered by the fighting around Tripoli.

A senior State Department official acknowledged that Washington is taking a wait-and-see attitude toward the fighting among pro-and anti-Arafat factions in the Palestine Liberation Organization. In hopes that the outcome may ultimately benefit peace in Lebanon and the Middle East. "We are not trying to end it, he said of the fighting. We are not trying to encourage it... we are observant." The official insisted on anonymity.





## Oil-rich Nigeria faces cash crisis

ONCE REGARDED as Black Africa's richest nation, Nigeria is facing economic problems. With a population of nearly 100 million, the country now finds the going very tough.

The case of Nigeria is very sad indeed, because, this situation was least expected by many who saw how the country quickly recovered from the shock of three years of civil war (1967-1970) and became an economic giant in the sub-Saharan region.

A close examination of the situation leads up to two major factors as contributing to this near economic "disaster": Over spending and corruption. The Nigerian government undertook prestigious projects which cost the nation a lot during the economic boom. It could be argued on the other hand that the idea was not had had the projects benefited the people economically.

Most of these projects were never completed and have become "white elephants." An example of such expensive projects is the new capital city for the country at a place called Abuja — on the confluence of the Niger and the Benue rivers. The site was chosen because of its central position, which, the government said would serve as a symbol of national unity. Work on the multi-billion dollar Abuja project, scheduled to complete by the middle of 1985 is now at a standstill due to shortage of funds.

Besides expensive projects was the issue of imports. The government imported a lot of goods within a short time which quickly drained the foreign exchange reserves of the country. All these were done with the heavy reliance on oil revenues.

But things were not to be the same for ever. It was not until when the oil glut set in bringing down the price of the commodity, and the subsequent reduction in production that Nigeria felt the effects of its careless spendings. Nigeria was producing nearly two million barrels per day before the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) decided on a production target for its members.

Following this, Nigeria was made to produce less than a million barrels per day. This undoubtedly affected oil revenues, which formed nearly 75 per cent of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

If the above factors contributed to Nigeria's economic mess, the case of widespread corruption did more harm. Official corruption in Nigeria seems almost institutionalized. There have been cases where top government officials embezzled huge amounts of state funds and got away with it.

The effects of the present cash crisis in Nigeria is not felt only by people living in the country, but also by its trading partners and thousands of Nigerians living abroad mostly students. Recently, a group of Nigerian students in Turkey boycotted their embassy building in Ankara to demand funds allegedly sent to them, but claimed the embassy officials were reluctant to release them. In Britain and the United States, several hundred Nigerian students are facing cash problems.

Back home, inflation is spiralling. Prices of commodities have soared as they are short on the market because imports have been cut drastically. It could be said that Nigeria's experience is a lesson to the "nouveau riche" Third World nations.

## NASA thinks of a permanent station in space

By Paul Malamud

WASHINGTON — With launches of the US space shuttle already on the verge of becoming routine events, scientists at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are looking forward to new challenges in space exploration.

The next major lead forward, they say, will almost certainly be a permanent space station — a place where astronauts can live for months at a time — in orbit over the earth. Beyond that they are planning for the industrial uses of space, and some are looking beyond that to colonization of other planets.

The ultimate ability of man to penetrate the cosmos and live there successfully, they say, depends on whether nations will be able to submerge their nationalistic differences and co-operate to enter space on a grand scale. Plans for a US space station are dependent on presidential approval and congressional funding. If a space station is approved, it should be operational within the next decade. Parts to construct it will be carried into orbit by the space shuttle.

When assembled, the station as currently planned will look like a large insect, with various cylindrical living pods joined by connecting airlock tunnels in a seemingly random configuration. Only four or five astronauts will live there, as more funds become available, and habitation by more astronauts is desirable, the modular space station can be expanded pod by pod to accommodate a larger community. Astronauts from other countries may be invited to live there for periods of time.

### Practical uses

At first, there are liable to be four or five astronauts — men and women — in the American space station for periods of about three months. Each crew would be followed at the end of that period by a new one. Such a station, scientists say, would have numerous practical uses. Astronauts could use it as a base to retrieve satellites and make repairs on them in space, to assemble machines in space, and to stage missions from low earth orbit into the outer geosynchronous orbit 35,000 kilometres beyond earth.

Permanent observation posts on the space station would make it possible to forecast weather more accurately, to assess mineral resources in all parts of the globe, to survey crops, timber, and ocean resources, and to provide better navigation for planes and ships.

A space station would make it possible to conduct extended scientific experiments in space, taking advantage of, say, the absence of atmosphere to engage in long-term telescopic observations. With a telescope unimpeded by atmospheric distortion, astronomers may be able to see to the edge of the universe. Many of the scientific experiments that can be conducted in the vacuum of space could be the forerunners of advanced industrial processes.

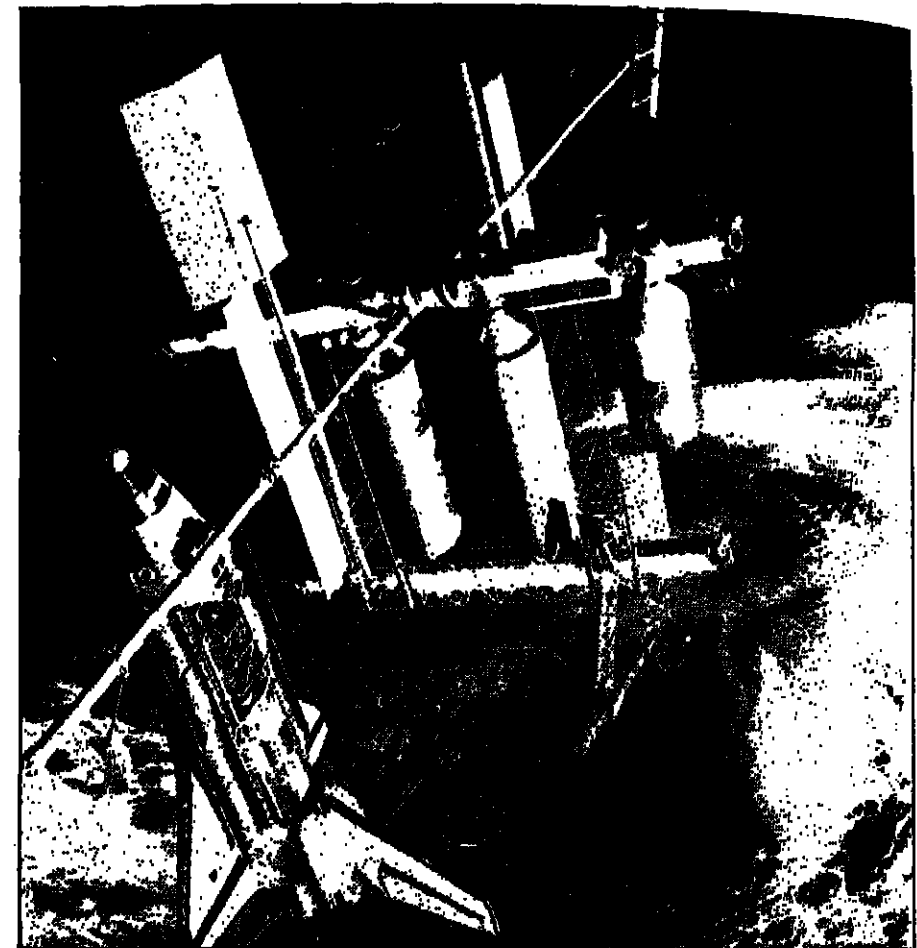
Industries in space, some NASA scientists believe, may be a key to solving problems of limited space on earth for industrial expansion and of pollution. Taking advantage of zero-gravity and the vacuum of space, advanced manufacturing techniques could produce biological products — medicines, now rare and difficult to manufacture on earth — as well as new kinds of composite compounds and alloys, and machine parts of perfect accuracy.

### Space factories

Space factories would be ideal locations to manufacture certain pharmaceutical products, such as penicillin, for instance. Currently, the enzyme workhorse, which inhibits blood clotting in heart attacks, is essential for thousands. But its high manufacturing cost makes it difficult to obtain. It may be possible to manufacture it more cheaply in space.

In the zero-gravity of space it would be possible to produce large, perfect crystals. One possible use for such crystals would be to make electric power systems more energy-efficient.

Industrial processes in space could produce perfect crystals and other materials superior to those produced on earth.



Model of the permanent space station envisaged by NASA

as now form the heart of our computer technology, ultra-strong fibres, and super-powerful magnets which would make electric motors on earth more efficient. In the endless vacuum of space, food could be freeze-dried en masse.

Lack of gravity would make it easy to move bulky loads around, and space provides an infinite reservoir for "warehousing" cumbersome industrial processes and products. NASA scientists also envisage large orbiting energy platforms — solar cell panels kilometres long and kilometres wide. Avoiding earth's shadow most of the time, they would collect solar energy and beam it down to earth with microwaves to ground stations.

*It is possible that, as men enter space in greater numbers, they may come to see life in a new perspective. Satellites that make international communication easier and cheaper, that permit people in one country to receive programmes originating in another, may create a larger shared communal consciousness.*

The technology to construct large structures in space already exists in the form of a machine into which blocks of aluminium alloy are fed at one end while out the other comes a perfectly structured endless girder of foil-thin aluminium at the rate of about a metre per minute. Too weak to stand up in earth's gravity, such a thin girder can support large structures in the weightlessness of space.

Advanced satellite tele-communications, already a reality in most parts of the world, will become more powerful and sophisticated as repairing satellites in orbit becomes easier with the space station.

People will be able to communicate with others on all parts of the globe more efficiently and instantaneously; their voices relayed through such super-satellites with millions of telecommunication circuits perhaps via wrist radios.

Courses in major universities might be open to people in all parts of the globe. People may be able to stay home, yet "travel" to their offices via electronic video screens, even if those offices are across the country.

The functions of these various satellites could be consolidated into geostationary "antenna farms," super-satellites with multiple functions and multiple antennas.

Further in the future, man in space will be assisted by intelligent robots, descendants of the viking 1 and 2 robots that landed on mars. Such robots will examine satellites, nudge them into higher orbits, deliver fuel, perform industrial functions, and collect space debris.

### Permanent colonies

Once it has proved possible to colonize space near earth, permanent colonies — space stations with earth-like environments and hundreds or thousands of inhabitants — may be established in the more distant future to man larger factories and to begin the expansion of mankind into the cosmos.

Beyond that may be the first manned expedition to mars; beyond mars, the outer planets will be reachable. In time, their mineral wealth may become accessible to man, based on earlier experiences extracting rare materials from the moon.

While ships for interplanetary travel could be either chemical or nuclear powered, those for interstellar travel would almost certainly be nuclear. One possible design for such a ship consists of a forward living module with a midsection consisting of lasers which rotate like a gun turret pointed to the rear. The lasers would be fired, one at a time, at compressed nuclear fuel contained in the tail structure of the ship within strong magnetic fields.

It is possible that, as men enter space in greater numbers, they may come to see life in a new perspective. Satellites that make international communication easier and cheaper, that permit people in one country to receive programmes originating in another, may create a larger shared communal consciousness.

Colonization of space could make mankind more aware of its own long-term future, as possible inheritor of the cosmos. As the great astronomer George Gamow said, "let those who complain that too much money is being spent on abstract knowledge while people are starving remember this: The alternative to knowledge is savagery."

## VIEWPOINT

## Syria may be headed for a fall

By Ya'coub Jaber

THE BLOODY confrontation which has been taking place in north Lebanon is designed to be the final stage of a Syrian-backed campaign to oust PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and deprive him of his last strongholds. The Syrians' persistent drive to topple Mr. Arafat and set up a new Palestinian leadership should raise serious questions about Damascus' final goals, and how it intends to proceed after controlling the Palestinians' decision-making process.

The drive against Mr. Arafat is a chain in a series of actions which Syria has pursued with ruthless determination to collect as many as possible of the region's political and strategic cards. It remains to be seen how Syria plans to use these cards in an area so volatile and unpredictable that it can hardly be governed by normal static rules.

A major question is whether Syria's final aim is to achieve the settlement it seeks by war, or through negotiations to be conducted after its long-advocated goal of reaching a balance of power has been achieved. Most signs indicate that Syria does not seek war with Israel, but wants instead to gather sufficient political power enabling it to negotiate from a position of strength.

Syria's calculations, however, could be mistaken, or at least misleading. Its bid to have the major say in Lebanon's affairs could be blocked by an internal Lebanese agreement barring foreign involvement in the country's political re-organization. Syria's dependence on the Druze Progressive Socialist Party of Walid Junblatt could meet the same fate as did its reliance on the Phalangists when it intervened on their side against the Palestinians in 1976. Mr. Junblatt, after all, is a pragmatic politician controlling a faction that has never been noted for its attachment to anything beyond its own communal concerns.

Syria's bid to control the Palestinian decision may also backfire. It may succeed in setting up a new or separate PLO leadership subjected to its political will. Yet it is extremely doubtful that such a leadership would be acceptable to the Palestinians, the majority of Arab states and a large sector of the international community. Mr. Arafat has his faults, but the world has known him well and admired his courage, flexibility and readiness to compromise. It is most likely that the world will prefer to deal with him and his followers, even without the fighters under his control.

Syria's plans thus may founder, despite the enormous efforts it has exerted in mastering them and the blood that has so unnecessarily been shed. But if this happens, would Syria then reconsider its policies? Will it realize that a strong, independent PLO and a strength derived from collective Arab action — based on majority opinion — can yield more positive results with far less harmful effects?

The answer to the question does not necessarily lie in Syria's next moves but also in what other Arab states intend to do.

## Middle East Editorial Opinion

THE SUICIDE bombing attack on the Israeli military headquarters in Tyre, South Lebanon has been hailed in Arab newspapers as an heroic act of resistance against the Israeli occupation.

Al-Watan newspaper in Kuwait writes that the man who drove the explosive-packed car asked for death so that life could be secured for his nation. It urges the Lebanese to escalate their resistance because it is the strongest popular response to Israel's crimes and expansionist plans.

Another Kuwaiti newspaper, Al-Rai Al-Aam, says that the Lebanese fighters have proved that their modest strength can be a match to the military might of Israel and its allies. It adds that the Tyre attack has destroyed Israel's claims of "security" which it uses every time it occupies an Arab land.

"These claims are merely a cover-up for occupation and expansion; and the need for security is used only when the aim is to serve Israel's expansionist designs," writes the Kuwaiti paper.

It notes that Israel retaliated immediately after the attack on its troops in Tyre, in an attempt to restore confidence in its military capability; but the retaliation could also be interpreted as a bid to wreck the Lebanese national reconciliation conference in Geneva.

Al-Rai Al-Aam concludes by expressing the view that the way which Israel has chosen to retaliate indicates that a decision might have been made to wage a war in the interest of US-Israeli strategic concerns.

Al-Arab, a Qatari newspaper, says the attack in Tyre has underlined the importance of the resistance card in the hands of Lebanese, especially those who were debating their country's future in Geneva.

"The Tyre operation signals a new stage of struggle, based on meticulous planning coupled with readiness for self-sacrifice; and this is something which the enemy cannot cope with," the paper remarks.

"Natural reaction" The Qatari English-language Gulf Times says that the attack was a natural reaction to the continuation of Israeli occupation of the area.

It adds that the continuation of the Israeli expansionism at the expense of the Arab nation will lead to further resistance similar to the attack in Tyre.

"The Israelis and their supporters must realize that they cannot go ahead forever in their aggressive policies. They must also understand that they cannot impose a humiliating peace, as they are not the only party which is capable of killing and attacking," the Qatari paper asserts.

It concludes by urging the United States to stop its absolute support for Israel and instead exercise pressure to force it into accepting a just peace settlement in the region.

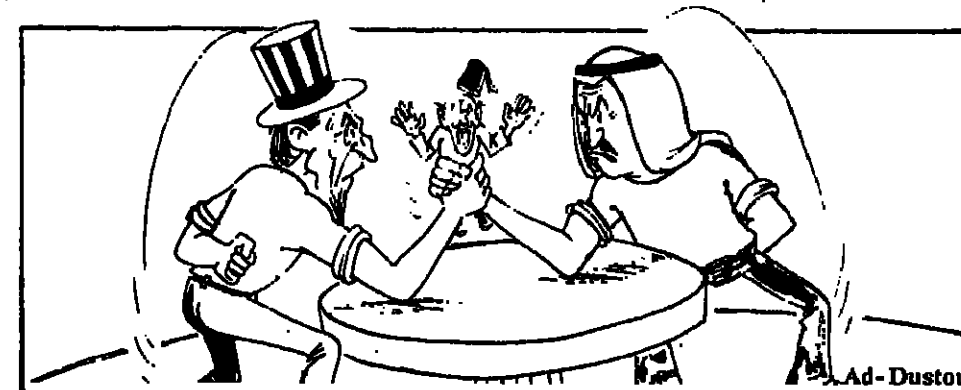
On the Syrian and Libyan supported attack on PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's forces in northern Lebanon, Al-Arab newspaper describes the situation resulting from the fighting as extremely sad and painful.

"Besides its causing the attrition of the two sides' potentials, the fighting constitutes a direct and serious threat against the safety of the Palestinian revolution. It will have dangerous repercussions on the Palestinian question," writes the paper.

Al-Arab expresses astonishment at the dimensions which the attack has assumed, saying that no one could have imagined that it would reach the point of destroying the Palestinian refugee camps. It says that the guns of the combatants should be directed against the common Israeli enemy in the south, instead of being used against each other.

The paper concludes by demanding quick, effective Arab action to stop the fighting, which benefits only the enemies of the Arabs.

Al-Akhar newspaper of Egypt notes that Mr. Arafat has been democratically elected as chairman of the PLO, and any attempt to topple him is a violation of legitimacy and democratic rules. It says Egypt backs the PLO's legitimacy and seeks to maintain its independence.



Another Cairo newspaper, Al-Gomhouriya, demands an end to interference in the PLO's internal affairs and calls instead for providing it with the necessary support to enable it to realize the Palestinians' national goals.

"Those who are committing the crime, killing hundreds of innocent civilians, are murderers and no Arab will ever forgive them for what they have done," says the Egyptian newspaper.

### Jordanian press

Ad-Dustour newspaper in Amman questions the gains that could be achieved for the Palestinian cause if the plan to remove the PLO's leadership succeeds.

"After all the killing and destruction which befell the Palestinian refugee camps in northern Lebanon, the natural question is: What will the Palestinian struggle reap from what has happened?" Ad-Dustour asks.

It answers by asserting that the Palestinian cause will retreat and cease to be an issue of top priority in Arab action. It nevertheless expresses confidence that in the end, the Palestinian struggle will triumph and those who conspired against it will fail.

Al-Rai daily criticises Arab states who are maintaining silence towards the carnage in Lebanon. It says that these states are abandoning their pan-Arab responsibilities, and will eventually face the consequences of their reticence.

It also notes that Jordan has exerted enormous efforts to prompt Arab leaders to shoulder their historical responsibilities towards the plight of the Palestinians, and to prevent the bloodshed in northern Lebanon.

### Israeli newspapers

In Israel, Maariv comments on the American opinion that the settlement of the Lebanese problem should proceed alongside other endeavours to implement President Reagan's Middle East peace plan. The United States sponsored the agreement between Lebanon and Israel, just as it sponsored the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, in an attempt to give those agreements strength and credibility; and therefore, the Americans are keenly interested in seeing the Israeli-Lebanese agreement emerge unharmed from the reconciliation conference in Geneva, the paper says.

"Israel as well as the US requests that the agreement between Israel and Lebanon remained unharmed; but we hear from certain parties in the Geneva a desire to abrogate the agreement. If this request is fulfilled the US will find herself in a very uncomfortable situation," Maariv writes.

"Can we expect the militant elements to back up the agreement? In the light of all this, it looks impossible to achieve national reconciliation without touching the agreement."

Yediot Aharanot speaks of the visit by deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger to Jerusalem, and his statement "that the US is determined to defend its interests in the free world, including Beirut, and its commitment to the Israel-Lebanon agreement."

Do Mr. Eagleburger's statements imply that the US attitude towards Israel is about to shift? The answer to this question will be delivered after the visit to Washington by Israel's minister of defence and prime minister where they will meet with top US officials, Yediot writes. "Only then we will be able to confirm that what was said in Jerusalem was not empty words."

The new minister of finance inherited a difficult task from his predecessor Yoram Aridor who left behind him the awkward "dollarisation" project which implies doing away with the Israeli shekel. Hatsofeh comments. Despite the fact that dollarisation was rejected by the government, it is being implemented in reality by the people themselves.

Davar says "national responsibility" can be found in the Histadrut. But no minister could expect co-operation in measures aimed at imposing the burden of economic recovery on the shoulders of the working class. "Hence, the idea of freezing the cost of living appropriations is worthless." He who tries to rectify the economy through unemployment must not ask for help from workers, the Israeli paper says.

terday is the beginning of what is to come.

### The black market dollar

Hamodia predicts that there is no way to combat the dollar exchange in Israel's black market, and that police activities in this respect will only add to the value of the dollar. Under such entangled economic circumstances, only a comprehensive economic operation may curb black market activities. Therefore, Israel must prepare a programme curbing imports and encouraging exports, the paper says.

When the government concentrates its efforts in this direction, the attitude of people will also change and the public demand for greenbacks will decrease, meaning the black market will be less of a threat.

Kol Ha'Ir, however, says Israel's finance minister is attempting the impossible in trying to stop the country's economic decline. His colleagues agree with him on budget cuts but each one of them tries to keep his own budget untouched; and thus it will be difficult to reach consensus inside the cabinet.

Restrictions on liquid cash will decrease production and raise prices, as a result of which companies will be directed to the United States and Britain. To start with, there will be higher inflation and unemployment. "This is unbearable by Israel because what we need is corrective measures with immediate effect," Kol Ha'Ir insists.

Al-Hamishmar questions the Likud government's boast of having curbed unemployment, and its vow to prevent unemployment because it cannot be tolerated by Israeli society.

"Reality does not match those statements, because the unemployment rate is 7 per cent. In various projects and due to hardships facing exports, we have an unseen unemployment."

Discharge from work is the most serious threat to the working class, the paper says. "Our economic experts say that our only way out of the crisis is by making 100,000 workers redundant, as many other capitalist countries had done to curb inflation."

But Israel is quite different from those countries and unemployment could cause an explosion in Israeli society. Al-Hamishmar warns.

Hatsofeh and Davar agree that Finance Minister Oran-Cohen needs to pursue a dialogue with the Histadrut labour federation in order to lull the economic market. "But the madness of the economy reflects primarily the crisis of confidence prevalent in the Israeli society," Hatsofeh says.

The new minister of finance inherited a difficult task from his predecessor Yoram Aridor who left behind him the awkward "dollarisation" project which implies doing away with the Israeli shekel. Hatsofeh comments. Despite the fact that dollarisation was rejected by the government, it is being implemented in reality by the people themselves.

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# The Jerusalem Star

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Published every Thursday in Amman by the Jordan Press & Publishing Co.,  
(Ad Dinsour). Telex 21392 Media Jo. Tel. 667177, 8, 9

## Ample input is needed

TWO NEWS items on page 4 of this week's Star appear unrelated; but at the root, they are about the same thing: the need to allow a free flow of accurate information to those attempting to solve Jordan's problems.

First, we welcome the establishment by the Natural Resources Authority of a central data storage and retrieval system on Jordan's water resources. The discovery and exploitation of what little water we have is so pressing, and its allocation so difficult—sometimes controversial—that such a computerised system has been badly needed for years. Now that it exists, we might suggest that the same facility or similar ones, with adapted programmes and software, might be employed to help planners in other resource fields such as minerals.

There's no problem with computer systems, however—and that is amply portrayed by the old programmer's maxim: "Garbage in, garbage out." In other words, to have a useful data base and come up with conclusions that make sense, the original provision of information to the computer—the input—must be through, accurate and carefully done. No machine, however powerful, can solve your problems if you have not first given it the capacity and material to do so.

This is not meant as a criticism of the NRA, which by all accounts is pursuing its task quite efficiently. But the warning is directed at the entire establishment concerned with the discovery and use of water resources. Water is such an important and scarce commodity in Jordan that all information concerning it is sometimes treated as if it were a military secret. To make matters worse, responsibility for water is fragmented among a number of quite disparate agencies that sometimes seem to be competing, rather than co-operating.

For the NRA's project to succeed and be of benefit to all, the water data bank's programmers must have access to full, accurate information—as far as it is possible for anyone to provide. The other side of the coin is this: the NRA itself must be assiduous in living up to its promise to make that information available to all concerned.

These warnings also apply to the authorities in charge of occupational safety efforts, as expressed by a participant in this week's seminar. If preventive measures are to have a chance to succeed, they must be based on full and candid reporting of all industrial accidents.

When accidents occur in Jordan industry, it is habitual to cover them up, smooth over the concerns of the parties endangered and to leave the dangerous situation exactly as it was. This tendency to say "Next time it will be all right—insha'Allah" is excruciatingly persistent, as is known to anyone concerned with safety.

In both these fields ample input is needed if problems are to be solved. Let us hope that some progress can be made on these fronts, and soon.

## Reminder to our enemies

THE CHAIN of attacks on Jordanian diplomats and the recent shooting down of two Jordanian security guards at the Jordanian embassy in Athens at the hands of unknown assassins compel us to remind the attackers of these facts.

First, the attackers, whoever they are, must know that Jordan and Jordanians cannot be intimidated by such cowardly acts of terrorism, whose sole aim is to embarrass this country and create confusion. This country has experienced previous attempts to disturb its stability and has aborted these attempts by standing firmly by its principles and beliefs.

Second, these attacks are aimed at weakening Jordan's position from the Palestinian question and other pan-Arab issues. These attempts have failed because at a time when the legitimacy of the Palestinians is being raped at the hands of so-called progressive Arab states, Jordan was the first and only country to reiterate its position, which is based on Arab League and international resolutions.

Third, the attackers should also know that Jordan will not only immune itself from these attacks by increasing the security measures but in addition it will use its men and intelligence to thwart future attacks and pursue the attackers and punish them.

Whoever believes that he can threaten the stability of Jordan by attacking innocent diplomats is fooling himself. Jordanians have proved that they will fight with their lives for this country: their enemies know this fact very well.



Al-Qabas

Naji Al-Ali

## Palestinians struggle for genuine homeland

By Dr Jamal Shurdom

PALESTINE is an Arab territory and the Palestinians are Arabs irrespective of the religions they belong to. Muslims were the major community living in Palestine through out its history and also there were a considerable number of Christians and a minority of Jews. The situation changed gradually as the time passed and Zionist National Movement took birth under the leadership of Mr Theodor Herzl. The Zionist national conference which was held in Basel, Switzerland in 1879 passed a resolution, that paved the way for the Balfour Declaration of 2 November 1917. Implementation of this declaration culminated in putting Palestine under British mandate in 1922 and also helped the flow of Jews to Palestine from various countries.

Until 1918, Jews in Palestine owned only 2 per cent of the land of Palestine, and they numbered 56,000 out of 3/4 million Palestinian population. As a result of immigration of European Jews in 1948, the believers of Jewish faith numbered 31 per cent of the total population of 2 million and the Jews owned 5.67 per cent of the land of Palestine. The Israeli State was proclaimed in Palestine on 15 May, 1948 as a result of the big powers, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Soviet Union, efforts and implementation of the "Balfour Declaration" which advocated the establishment of a national home-land for the Jewish people in Palestine. The UN Partition Resolution of 29 November, 1947 recommended the establishment of the Israeli state for Jews living in Europe on 56 per cent of the land of Palestine. In fact by then 77 per cent of the land of Palestine was occupied by the Jews immigrants in contravention to the UN Resolution of 1947 which divided Palestine into the state of Israel on 56 per cent, International Zone of the City of Jerusalem on 2 per cent; and an Arab state (Palestine) on 42 per cent.

Ironically the UN resolution of 1947 was not implemented in its correct perspective and till now all the efforts made by the UN to find a solution for the Palestinian issue have been futile. The Middle East has been the arena of frequent wars, political upheavals and civil disturbances, which converted the land of Palestine, the home for the Jews from all over the world. Palestinians believe it as their homeland irrespective of the religions they belong to—but they are the natives of Palestine. The world's denouncement of the Palestinian's political and human rights and in pursuit for restoration of the homeland apparently coerced the nationalist Palestinians to launch a struggle against the Zionist state in Palestine—Israel. The outcome of the struggle—Arab-Israeli wars culminated in forcing the Palestinians to flee from Palestine to other countries as Palestinian refugees—numbering about 4 million.

The important group that has played a major role in the recent political history of the Middle East, as well as the world is the Palestinian resistance movements—al-Munatham al-Fedaiya, which was initially formed before 1960. By 1964 it had developed sufficient status to be recognized by the other Arab states. The creation of most new 'guerrilla' groups occurred after the Arab defeat in 1967. Since this period, the formal expression, the Palestinian Liberation Organisation grew in power and authority and brought its role as a national liberation movement to the attention of the world. The training camps of the movement were located largely in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan (up to 1970) and all were centered around the refugee camps.

The ideology and the political goals of the many resistance groups differed. Eventually this led to a confrontation over their respective political activities and methodology. Financially, the organizations were supported by diverse sources which deliberately responded to the varying ideologies. Generalizing, however, they were backed financially by the wealthy Arab oil rich states, especially Saudi Arabia.

A High Command of the Palestinian Armed Struggle (CPAS) was created in 1969 to try to coordinate the activities of the various membership units. It has been composed of a commando organization and conventional military units that make up the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA). The main groups represent the Palestinian liberation movement with different identities are—The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) which was established by the Arab League in 1964 at the first convened Palestinian National Congress. It is generally considered as the organization which represents and controls most of the other groups. From 1964 to the end of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Ahmad Al-Shugari held the leadership position. From 1967 to 1970 it was led by Yabha Hammoudeh; and finally from 1970 to date, the position has been held by Mr. Yasser Arafat.

The PLO has benefited greatly as a result of Arab Third World community support. On 28 October, 1974, the Arab Summit Conference in Rabat decided to remove the representative function of the Palestinian people from King Hussein. Realizing the plight of Palestinians as genuine and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) under the leadership of Mr. Yasser Arafat as the legitimate organization representing the interests of the Palestinian people, he was invited to the UN General Assembly in 1974 to speak on their behalf. Also the PLO has been given an observer's seat in the world body. There are also about a dozen other organizations struggling for liberation of Palestine.

Political influence and its orientation has divided Palestinians into different

The writer is a professor of political science at Jordan University

Kamel  
Abu  
Jaber



## Destruction of a civilization

Greetings to Jerusalem!

THE Arab-Israeli conflict is an outstanding and an unusual one. On both sides of the conflict, there is a recognition that it is not simply a dispute over territory. Though the territorial dimension of the conflict is important, it is merely one expression of the conflict of two interpretations of life: two civilizations and two wills. And while the Jews greeted each other over the centuries by saying: "Next year in Jerusalem", every Arab child learns to love, cherish and venerate Jerusalem though he may never have seen it. What makes the conflict the more outstanding is that it is deep-seated in the psyche of both sides of the Semitic race. The children of Ibrahim, Ismael and Isaac both see themselves as having a mission in life: a mission that shall be renewed from time to time. Both Arabs and Jews view themselves as worthy bearers of that mission to mankind. The land of Palestine with Jerusalem and all that it stands for, are powerful symbols of that mission.

Jerusalem was liberated by the great warrior, Salaheddin al-Ayubi, (Saladin), in the year 1187. Every Arab school boy and girls knows that date. They also understand the implications and the nuances behind it. These same children also understand the implications behind the Arab willingness and even offer to reach a compromise over Jerusalem; indeed over Palestine. That is why these same Arab children are exceedingly puzzled by the Zionist unwillingness to reach out for the Arab offer.

They know, and they know that the Israelis know, that they, like their ancient Hebrew ancestors, are invaders. They have come to accept compromise, not out of a conviction that the Zionists have a right, but out of the recognition of the present military and political realities in the Arab world in particular and in the world at large.

These same Arab children have become wary of the inter-ethnic struggle; again, not out of fear but out of the realization that the conflict if continued, could lead to the death of both Arab and Jew. They watch the "powers" great and small, stocking the fires of the conflict and arming both sides. They know that these "powers" have no friends, only interests and they have come to benefit from the conflict and they think about the ancient Arab proverb: "God save me from my friends for I know how to deal with my enemies".

The great political scientist Carl Duetch, once likened the Arab-Israeli conflict to that of the struggle between two male bull reinder in the northern tundra who, in butting their heads against each other, got their huge horns hopelessly intertwined in a death embrace. Though not many Arab, or perhaps Jewish children, have heard of this analogy, it might perhaps be embedded in their conscience.

The clash of wills is an outstanding one. In the thirty-five years since the creation of the state of Israel, war has erupted five times. Five major battles, though the violence has been raging on almost daily. It has involved the great powers and threatens, if continued, to involve mankind in its entirety. Since the Middle Ages, no conflict has lasted so long, and it looks like it may last for a very long time to come.

In its intensity, it is unlike any other war in modern times: the battles are not only battles in the field but in the hearts, minds and capabilities of the rest of mankind. Though the physical violence may be limited in time and space, the verbal and the moral violence continues everywhere. Mutual vilification and abuse are one of the features of the conflict. It is not the physical destruction of the Arab heritage that is sought in Palestine but the ideological destruction of an entire civilization and what it stands for. For the Zionists declare that no such people as the Palestinians ever existed, that the concept of Arab unity, indeed, "Arabness", is mere mythology; a modern figment of the imagination of the Arab intelligentsia.

On the Arab side, the present call for reaching a peaceful settlement is a genuine one. It is not only a recognition of the logic of the present deadlock but an adherence to an earlier tradition that says that ultimately, "Peace is the master of all judgements".

The hope is that the Zionists on the other side of the equation will understand that a meaningful settlement must take into consideration not only the present military capabilities of the Arabs but the future possibilities and potentialities as well. The West in particular, and the rest of mankind in general must realize that there is a difference between the violence of the oppressor and that of the oppressed and that if the Arabs continue to resort to violence in the future, it is only the natural right of human self-defence.

## Occupied territories under change

Last week carried two pieces of news that are related to the constantly changing situation in the occupied territories in Palestine, namely, the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It was the week of protestation against the Balfour Declaration, 1916. And anticipating trouble, Israeli occupation forces blockaded five refugee camps to obstruct any attempt the refugees might resort to aggravate the situation. Two of these camps, that of Dheiji near Bethlehem and the other camp of Kalandia near Ramallah witnessed clashes between West Bank refugee stone-throwing youths and Israeli army car-mounted patrol forces.

The other incident, a more serious one, involved the closing of the University of Bethlehem, following the allegation on part of Israeli military authorities that the University Student's Committee had encouraged subversive literature and activities. Clashes between the armed forces, who had forced their way into the university campus, and the students, carried serious danger, especially that such disturbances took place in reaction to the authorities' punitive measure of arresting and detaining eight of the members of the Student's Council.

The whole thing was perhaps deliberately provoked by the authorities to have a pretext for the closing of the university. Brother Scanlan, vice-chancellor of the university, while making it clear that troops with a search warrant had stormed a "Palestinian Heritage" exhibition, confiscated a Palestinian flag, some slogans and other usual Palestinian literature, added, "But it really wasn't the essence of the thing."

Yes, correct! It wasn't the essence of the issue for certain. The Israelis have for long been planning for a demographic change in the West Bank and in Gaza Strip ever since they set foot in these territories in 1967. At the core of such planning, the students' movement and the refugee camps have been given a good deal of consideration. Not only in the post-1967 occupied territories of Palestine proper but also in the newly invaded areas of Lebanon, as well as in that part of Arab Palestine annexed by and incorporated in the

State of Israel. Prior to 1967, there has been the same pattern of suppression, expulsion and liquidation.

Let an article by Janet L. Abulughod in the 1983 June Merip Report Magazine do the job for the West Bank and Gaza Strip Palestinian population; and let the UN commissioners general for Palestinian refugees present the situation in invaded Lebanon.

By Henry Matar

According to the Merip Report's article, the Palestinians living at present in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, number from 1,300,000 to 1,350,000 strong, only 29 per cent of the total number of Palestinians all over the world. Prior to 1967, the West Bank Palestinians claimed a 50 per cent of total number of world-spread Palestinians. This change in the number of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip has passed through three main phases.

First during 1967-1968, a massive number of residents—amounting to around 350,000 persons—were driven out of their homes to settle elsewhere in the wake of the Israeli occupation, and to match off the anticipated increase of the population over the next fifteen years due to the natural excess of birth rate over death rate, estimated at 3.5 per cent a year.

The second phase, 1968-1973, witnessed a stabilization of Palestinian population in both occupied territories. Within this period the belief (strengthened by the 1973 War) that the Israeli occupation was a passing affair still prevailed.

The worst phase of demographic change settled in after 1977 when the "Likud" with its extremist policies took over. Not only lands were confiscated, Zionist settlements set increasingly encroaching on the living zone of Palestinians, but Palestinian previously-held economic independence began to falter. Not only farming-owing to anti-free use of water supply measures imposed by Israeli authorities started to fail to sustain peasant families, thus inducing them to seek refuge in cities, but also the economic

dilemma of the Israeli currency added to the economic distress of all sectors of Palestinian population. The Palestinian labour force formerly absorbed in the work they did in Israeli settlements and factories began to get reduced, owing to financial trouble that hit the Israelis themselves. And even the wages this labour force actually earned no longer had the same value as before. More and more departures from the West Bank and Gaza Strip for neighbouring Arab countries, to provide means of sustenance for their families left behind, started to accelerate.

And this exodus for living-earning came to be fed by further reduction of the male youth section of the population through deportation, detention and voluntary departure for free atmospheres and wider opportunities of professional work. It followed that the demographic change that has been taking in the West Bank and Gaza Strip recently has tended to be twofold. On the one hand it has increased the feminization of the population, and at the same time, it has transformed the remaining population from a diversified independent society of peasants, businessmen and professionals to a proletarianized and dependent reserve labour army at the mercy of Israeli political and economic interests.

No less gloomy and depressing is the Palestinian situation in Lebanon. In spite of the fact that schools of refugees have for the greatest part been re-opened, dwelling and health conditions are still not good enough. Around 70,000 Palestinians, according to the UNRWA commissioner general's report, are still in need of rehabilitation. Another 5000 Palestinian youths, including over 200 UNRWA employees are still held detainees in the "Ansar" camp. What is really worse is the sense of insecurity Palestinian do feel at present in Lebanon. They are maltreated by Israeli and by some others so much so that they live in terror of what might be hidden for them.

From all above, Arabs must take a lesson. The same fate awaits the occupied people everywhere, in Israel proper, in the Golan Heights and in southern Lebanon.

## Memorandum

## Little unsafe children

THE SOCIETY for the Prevention of Accidents now holding its meetings in Amman should take note that while it is involved in heated discussions on the safety of people on the streets, the lives of more than a hundred little school children are threatened in the booming town of Wadi Es-Seer.

I know that the same goes for many other towns which have undergone character changes because of the construction of new highways, factories, plants and shopping centres.

In Wadi Es-Seer the pupils of an elementary school for girls have to cross the main busy road without guidance from any responsible party in town. The children whose ages range between 5 and 8, play this dangerous game every single day of school. I thought as I looked at a group of them waiting anxiously and looking at both sides of the road, of how many times must this act happen before a little girl in her blue uniform will make a mistake and meet her destiny under the wheels of a truck or a speeding car? My heart nearly stopped beating each time a group of children decided that this was the right moment to cross to safety. They made it each time, but it was like playing Russian Roulette: everytime

you make it the next time will look more difficult and risky.

So whose fault is it? First it is the school, which should extend its responsibility over the students beyond the classrooms and ensure their safety on their way home. Second, it is the parents who know that their children's lives are in danger everyday at noon but still watch unconcerned the risk the children are exposed to. They should appeal to the municipal authorities to mark pedestrians' crossing zones controlled by traffic lights or by traffic officers. It is the responsibility of the whole municipality to prevent accidents. Just imagine what will happen if a group of school children were hit by a truck? It will surely not be the fault of the truck driver alone, but that of the whole citizenry of that area. The Society for the Prevention of Accidents must act swiftly on this case. In addition to producing fancy leaflets and its members sitting in comfortable conference halls sucked in heated discussions, the Society should go to the poor areas, not only the rich suburbs, and practice its traffic safety magic there. I suggest they visit Wadi Es-Seer and spend the afternoon watching the little school girls cross the road to get to their homes. Excuse my sarcasm: I am just angry.



# Jordanian architect wins first prize in the competition of the State Mosque of Baghdad

By Yasir Sakr  
Special to the Star

IT TOOK Jordanian architect Rasim Badran 12 years of continuous work and research before finally making this unique international debut. Last week Badran's proposed design was chosen by an international jury as the first-prize winner in the international competition of the State Mosque of Baghdad — an architectural event considered to be the most significant in recent decades.

The 38-year-old Badran started his career in Germany after graduating from Darmstadt University in 1970. He was a founding member of Projektgruppe architectural office in Darmstadt. In 1973 he returned to Amman and worked as a freelance architect, and later became involved with a number of architectural offices. In 1980 he became a partner of SBK consulting office. What distinguishes Badran's work from that of other local architects, according to a number of his colleagues, is his continual experimentation in regional architecture.

In September 1982 Badran was chosen, along with five internationally renowned architects, to present their designs in a closed competition. Twenty-two architects participated in the initial prequalification phase. The object of the competition was to design what would be the largest mosque in the world in terms of its area (60,000 square metres), capacity (nearly 40,000 worshippers), functions and cost, which was

to reach an initial figure of 120 million Iraqi dinars.

The project took four months to complete. It was sent to a body of international jurors early this year. Among the other international architects participating in the competition were the Spanish architect Ricardo Bofill and the American Robert Venturi. Three Iraqi architects participated.

Badran's project was found to be the most original and best scheme, fulfilling the requirements in terms of subject, history, environmental and human scale. His aim was to create an Arab and Islamic complex, unmistakably Iraqi, unmistakably contemporary and understandable to everyone," Badran says. "If one can achieve this while reinforcing these traditional values with contemporary expression, then he has succeeded in living up to the aspirations of the great Arab architects of the past."

The proposed state mosque will house a number of facilities including the main mosque, a religious school, a library and housing complex in addition to other facilities such as shopping arcades and parking areas. "The whole was grouped within the framework of the Islamic town, within which every element has its own expression."

Badran says he is not obsessed by the joy of winning. He celebrated competitors like Bofill and Ven-

turi. He is looking forward to the next stage, which was proposed by the international committee of the state mosque and the municipality of Baghdad. The proposal is for Badran and the second prize winners, Bofill and M. Alusi, along with Venturi, to collaborate in developing the design to its furthest dimension within the Islamic and the Iraqi conceptual frame.

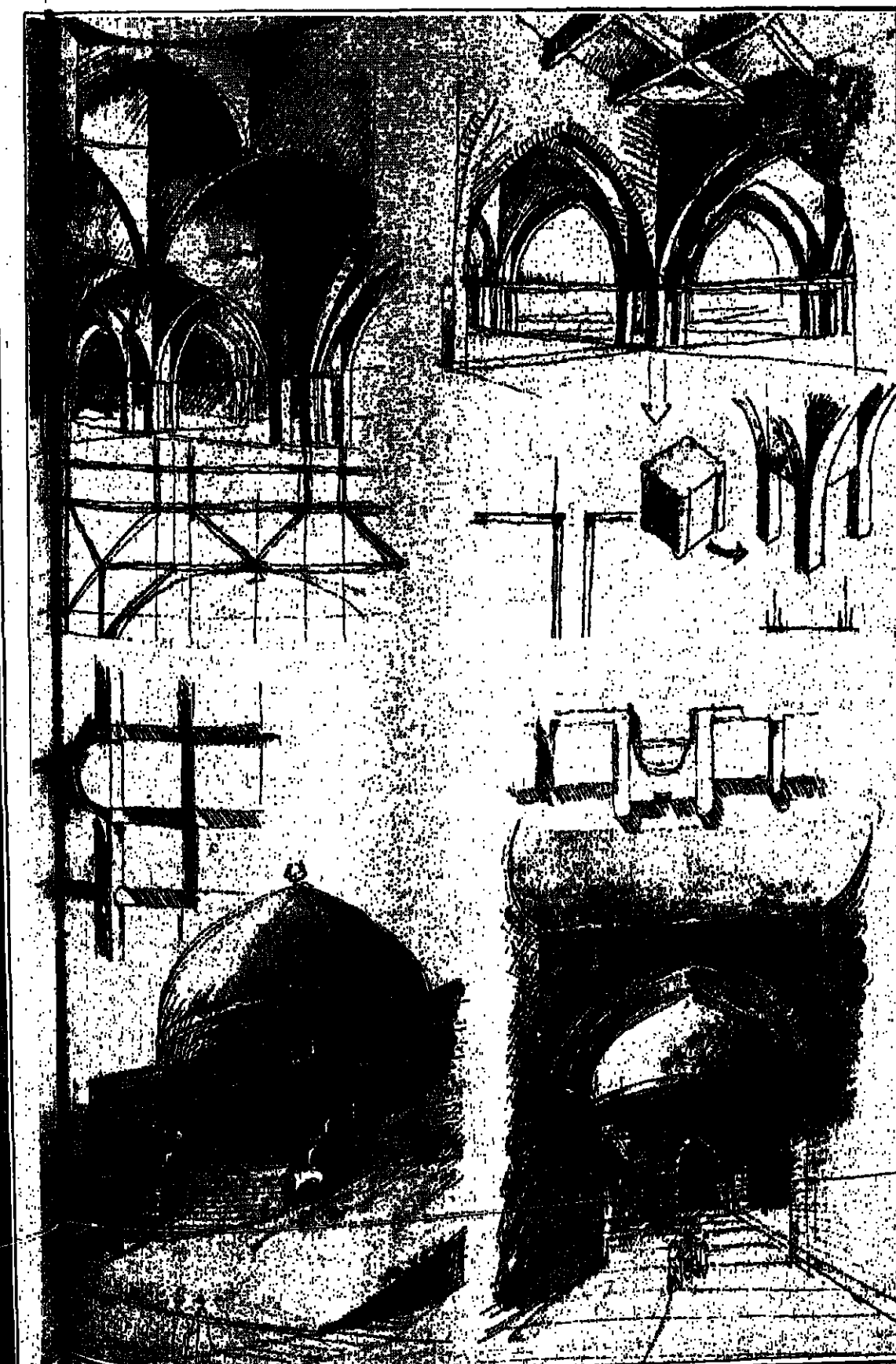
Though each of the participants represents a different school in the world of architecture, Badran doesn't expect any conflict of ideas in the final result. "The aim of the whole thing is to collect and unify the potentials of the team of four, where I am supposed to coordinate and orientate the tendencies of the team and work out a middle ground where the final result will be distilled out of heterogeneous ideas of different schools," he says.

A number of Iraqi participants will share in detailing some of the project's sections, and the whole project should be submitted in its final, polished form in two years' time. Badran says that the final design should be worthy of the historical significance of the project.

For Badran the opportunity to work with such reputable and highly acknowledged architects is a rare experience. "The team frame will enable each of us to share and exchange our experiences and knowledge," he says. "To me this is the actual win."



Rasim Badran and son (Left)  
Model and sketches (Below and right)



**The Far Side**  
By Gary Larson





# NATO countries justify missile deployment in Europe

By Peter Pringle

WASHINGTON (ONS) — Four of the West's leaders met on the island of Guadeloupe in January 1979 to discuss one of the key nuclear decisions of the decade. President Jimmy Carter, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and James Callaghan held secret discussions which would lead to the introduction, now imminent, of cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe.

Behind the scenes, US officials had been working hard to prepare for this meeting and mould a potentially hostile public opinion. Essentially, the view they took was that every effort should be made to stifle a 'full-blown public debate' by providing the outside world with carefully orchestrated information. The secret documents cast fascinating light on the minutiae of NATO decision-making — the kind that rarely find their way into the public domain.

In particular, they reveal how the Americans prepared a vigorous public relations campaign, advising NATO member countries on ways to disseminate selected information on 'theatre nuclear forces.'

By June, 1979, a plan had been drawn up to pass on selected facts to well-placed 'multipliers' such as journalists, academics or politicians who would use the information to 'temper any debate and avoid cultivation of partisan debating fora.' The Americans, correctly predicting the rise of the peace movement, hoped to avoid the hostile protest which had greeted the plans for the neutron bomb. The problem they faced was 'the very complicated nature of public discussion in democracies.'

'While each ally agrees on the basic nature of the threat,' says one discussion paper, 'each also perceives that threat through a different set of filters designed to accommodate such factors as individual geographic positions and internal political imperatives.' There were also widely differing views among various NATO leaders on the nature of the Soviet threat.

To deal with this, the Americans sought to steer the allied governments away from extreme rhetoric about the Soviet threat. They believed it would be bad tactics to over-emphasise the Russian build-up by producing hair-raising charts showing large columns of Russian missiles and smaller columns of NATO weapons. They called for a discussion directing attention away from simple-minded number-matching.

Instead they wanted the reasons for modernisation of NATO's nuclear arsenal spelt out in terms of strengthening deterrence and improving NATO's options for responding to a Russian attack. This is almost exactly the opposite of how cruise and Pershing are now publicly viewed, both in London and Washington. Last month Michael Heseltine, the British Defence Secretary, stressed that their introduction was a direct result of Russia's refusal to dismantle its SS-20 missiles and he warned the Russians of the consequences.

The argument advanced by Heseltine — and echoed in Washington — is that the situation has changed since 1979: the number of SS-20s deployed in the western and southern areas of the Soviet Union and targeted on Western Europe has grown from fewer than 50 in 1978 to more than 240 today. But, as the documents demonstrate, this was envisaged even in 1978. The assessment then was that by the mid-1980s as many as 200 SS-20s would be deployed in the western parts of the USSR alone.

A key passage from one of the 1979 documents seeks to put the nature of the Soviet SS-20 threat into perspective. 'Given the historic levels of the SS-4s and SS-3s (the older Soviet missiles being replaced by the longer-range SS-20s), the modernisation of the Soviet force by the SS-20s may not significantly increase the level of the threat to NATO,' says the paper. 'On the other hand, the SS-20 may significantly increase the Soviet flexibility for limited and selected escalation.'

This kind of argument should be presented cautiously, a US official argued. 'As a starting point,' he wrote, 'the common data can best be employed in a generally low-key manner, tempered in each capital to the particular pitch they

(the governments) judge their publics will absorb. Such arguments went largely unheard as European governments focused on the long-range and technological superiority of the SS-20s. In the months following the December 1979 decision to go ahead with cruise and Pershing, the political atmosphere changed. The Russians had invaded Afghanistan, SALT 2 had gone unratified by the US Senate, and the 'second cold war' had moved relentlessly into top gear.

Pentagon sources began producing the kind of hair-raising charts about Russian arms superiority that the hard-working US officials had tried to avoid. Public discussion of the modernisation decisions increasingly focused on the narrow issue of the SS-20 and excluded the more complex question of how far the missiles were needed to modernise NATO's strike capability.

Yet, as a detailed assessment of the SS-20s, contributed later by a British expert Group Captain Roger Palin, pointed out, the military arguments for matching the Russian missiles were dubious: 'There is a public misconception,' he wrote, 'that the planned NATO force of

## Third World lacks communication means

By Meheroo Jussawala

COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS play a vital role in international trade flows, currency fluctuations and international capital flows as well as in the operations of multinational corporations and cartels. Advances in communication technology enabled the networks to keep major trading countries, banks, and individual speculators continually informed of variations in trade and money flows and were an important concomitant of the numerous international monetary crises that occurred between 1971 and 1973. With the delinking of the dollar from gold, a trade impasse followed involving major trading countries like the US, Japan and Western European states.

Speculation on currency exchanges, flows of hot money, currency floats, violent fluctuations of interest rates were all stimulated by minute transmission of information across national frontiers and the electronic transfer of funds. The degree of risk and uncertainty present in foreign markets is linked to input and output flows of which information flows are an important input that influence decision making organisations which send and receive these flows.

Developing countries were the worst victims of the currency upheavals and the oil crisis. They lacked resources to meet the rising price of oil, along with the mounting cost of oil, and oil-based products, particularly fertilisers. Their economies lacked the resilience to make the necessary adjustments. While the international communication networks carried information on the latest developments for equipment and consumer goods emerging from the Arab countries, it was the Third World that competed for these orders and won them. Third World countries had to be satisfied with supplying unskilled and semi-skilled labour. Their consumer manufactures and products of light industry like electric fans, air conditioners, transistor radios, refrigerators, could not capture Arab markets, since they lacked the means of projecting a strong image for their products.

Developing countries need to explore international markets for successful export promotion. Already multi-national advertising agencies operate in Third World countries and their services could be used at reasonable cost for tapping the markets of Europe, America and Japan. Faced with large masses of people living below the poverty threshold, low productivity and high unemployment, LDCs find it difficult to invest in telecommunication services to assist their drive for exports. Only when the cost per unit of hardware and of service agencies declines will they be in a position to acquire these systems.

It is a two-way process that links trade flows with communication flows. Just as



Former Presidents — Carter and Brezhnev — discuss reduction in nuclear arms — both nations stick to their own theories

ground-launched missiles and Pershing 2s is a military response to the Soviet SS-20s and Backfire bomber deployments. This was not so, he argued, since cruise and Pershing would probably not be able to attack and destroy the Russian missiles, which are highly mobile and can be based

well out of missile range yet still reach targets throughout western Europe.

The emergence of the 'cruise' phase on the eve of big nuclear demonstrations will re-open the controversy that has surrounded these new missiles.

Third World countries need to explore developed country markets for their primary products and manufactures, advanced countries need to export their information goods and services to LDCs.

The reason is that within industrialised countries the information sector has already reached levels of saturation. The growth of the information sector in the US is twice as fast as the growth of the economy as a whole. If this trend continues, and the rest of the economy lags behind, demand for and investment in the information sector will decline.

The transfer of communication technology to developing countries is already underway. The largest market for the sur-

plus output of the information sector is in developing countries which offer a highly competitive environment. Financing by emerging economies is so impossible. The economics of information systems, however, is moving rapidly towards cost reduction.

Advances in communication systems are as vital to the Third World as developing trade barriers. Such systems will not only enable developing countries to improve their health and education services, to plan their population growth and to increase their agricultural productivity, but also help them to organise regional blocs and promote Third World trade.

(South/Third World media)

## Japan plans floating city for a million people

By Peter McGill

TOKYO (ONS) — It may sound like something out of 'Star Wars' but since the announcement this week, Dr Kiyohide Terai's phone has not stopped ringing. To cope with Japan's massive overcrowding problem, Terai, a top ideas man on new technology for Nippon Telegraph and Telephone, wants to build a floating city.

Terai and several of Japan's leading industrialists have launched a project for an 'ocean communications city' providing work for half a million to 1 million people, moored off the coast near Tokyo in water up to 600 feet deep. The city would measure 33 square kilometres and cost \$4 billion, half of it going on the basic support structure of 10,000 'buoyancy' pillars. 'The aim of the group is to build the city within 10 years.'

Terai's colleagues on the project committee are impressive enough to have the idea taken seriously: Sony chairman Akio Morita, NTT president Hisashi Shinjo, and executives from IBM Japan, Nippon Steel, and Mitsui Shipbuilding and Engineering. As Japan's economy grows, useable land space is shrinking rapidly. With most of the bulging population squashed into a narrow urban strip between mountains and sea from Tokyo to Osaka, finding extra room is an urgent problem.

The \$4,000 to \$8,000 per tsuho (3.3 square metres) that factory space would cost in Ocean City might seem extravagant, but, as Terai explains, the same area in a Tokyo suburb presently costs about \$2,500 and in 10 to 15 years, double the price. Ocean City floorspace, moreover, would be capable of 100 per

cent occupation, unlike dry land which has a 40 per cent limit to allow for fire breaks. 'Fire would be no problem in Ocean City,' according to Terai, 'who would just draw up sea water.'

Four 'decks' would top the structure above sea level. The surface deck would contain housing and amenities, the floor below would be for transportation, and a factory space beneath that and energy waste disposal systems on the deck immediately above sea level. Communications would use the latest in underwater optic-fibre cables, while the energy supply would come from a mixture of wind power and a separate island housing a clear power plant. 'Probably fusion by that stage,' according to Terai, 'where in the scheme, Terai envisaged a 24-hour airport capable of handling supersonic aircraft.'

Not only would the city be safe in case of fire, it would also be more secure against earthquakes and tidal waves. The 10,000 support pillars would be self-contained buoyancy system regulated by sensors and computers. Pressure waves would let water into each pillar, forcing it out, according to what the computer instructed.

During an earthquake, water would expelled from the pillars, lifting the city from the sea bed. To cope with tidal waves that often follow an earthquake, the pillars would buttress the water to sink them and the city would be expelled from the pillars. The force of the sea would be shut back against the city. Every road would be lined with parking spaces, each with an electric socket. Drivers would simply plug in to get recharges from the city's grid.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan talks of challenges faced by humanity —

## 'A New International humanitarian order is an urgent need at this juncture'

Editor's note: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan attended the 22nd session of the UNESCO General Conference held in Paris last week. Prince Hassan in his address at the Conference emphasized the challenges faced by the world community and also proposed for the development of a New International Humanitarian Order. He praised the UN activities in certain spheres but also expressed his dissatisfaction over the non-adherence of the UN decisions on inhuman activities. Following is the extracts from his speech: —

"In the name of Allah, most gracious, ever merciful

As Muslims, we are proud to be believers in a universal faith whose genesis stems from the oneness of mankind and the unity of religions. We are bound to strive for the attainment of peace and that which is best through kind words and peaceful dialogue.

I am here with you today as a citizen of a noble 'Third World' nation, which has contributed to universal human civilisation. My aim is to share views with the representatives of the other 'Worlds' which we hold in great respect. We acknowledge their contributions to civilisation with neither prejudice nor discrimination. We believe in the feasibility of a 'dialogue of civilisations' conceived in the right framework and in an appropriate atmosphere. These same principles are promoted by your organisation through the necessary procedures and programmes of action.

"I believe the main challenge facing responsible people the world over is to make themselves heard by the largest proportion of humanity."

You are about to proceed, and foremost in your minds during this session will be the review of the programme for the next two years, 1984 and 1985. It is part of the intermediate-range Six-year Plan for 1984-89, approved by your Fourth Special Session at the end of last year. The plan was the fruit of your relentless efforts to perceive and analyse international issues and problems and to recommend viable solutions. I had the opportunity to observe some of the stages through which the plan progressed and am familiar with the basis on which it was built.

The plan was based on a perception and analysis, which has given it a comprehensive and integrated character. In assessing the problems that bedevil humanity today, it is due to this character that we needed variety of integrated programmes, activities and efforts which can collectively provide solutions through the cooperation of nations and of international communities. Thus, the draft programme and budget presented for the period 1984-1985 have indicated this organization's awareness of its mission and its ability to carry out its intellectual role, as well as a willing posture for ideas and views, in the 'dialogue of civilisations' of the international community.

I passed for some time over some of the challenges in the organization's plan,

amongst which was the statement that 'the solutions to these international problems cannot be found and implemented without international moral codes, that put solidarity amongst people today, and between them and future generations, ahead of the 'logic' of might, and short-term interests'.

namely the internal sovereignty of governments.

In addition, attempts to enhance the prosperity of people have also been isolated and dispersed. No attempt was made to find a comprehensive method that would encompass these various perspectives.



Prince Hassan with His Majesty King Hussein

This is the same trend that has, over the past few years, made me think deeply about 'values' and the communication of these values to future generations. It is through the linkage of values to behaviour that we can attain a 'code of conduct' and a moral imperative. If values are to remain abstracted and isolated from practical application, they are then of little use, unless they are reflected in human conduct. This line of thinking led me to consider the greater challenges that face humanity, in situations other than war and armed conflict, such as disasters and calamities, the work of the forces of nature or of man himself, and specially that of governments. The responses to these challenges have essentially been scattered, partial and limited to one case at a time. They have not risen to the level of total confrontation with this all embracing dilemma.

Furthermore, the progress of responsible international organizations and institutions, has not kept pace with the development of these conditions and situations in a world context. The contributions of the international community to developing a humanitarian code to confront these challenges in times of peace have not even paralleled the concessions of the 'Law of War'. They have fallen short of the mark and have not attained their desired objective.

"It is the general apathy of many people, and their lack of concept, let alone belief that such disasters and violations of human rights can take place in times of peace, that permits some governments to persist in these violations while others fall short of supporting worthy attempts to reduce the misery of mankind."

Many declarations have been adopted since the International Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, specially within the framework of the United Nations. Yet, respect for and adherence to these declarations has not come up to expectation. The instruments of supervision and enforcement inherent in these declarations are still thwarted by a principal obstacle,

address humanity with sincerity and truthfulness have the right to hear their words matched in deeds.

We must do our utmost to spread an awareness of the imminent danger to fundamental human principles and specially the impending danger facing peoples' characteristics and their cultural identity. Your organization's efforts in this field over the past few years have been commendable and are greatly appreciated. Your conference in Mexico last year provided ample room for the clarification of the various aspects of this basic issue and its dimensions and warned of the dangers involved.

"It is through the linkage of values to behaviour that we can attain a code of conduct and a moral imperative. If values are to remain abstracted and isolated from practical application, they are then of little use unless they are reflected in human conduct."

Here, I wish to extol your organization's bold stands, on behalf of the international community, in repeatedly condemning, in the strongest possible terms, the inhuman practices that have taken place in Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Arab territories. These were violations of cultural property, intellectual repression, attempts at demographic and cultural changes, the eradication of the national and cultural identity of the inhabitants. But above all, I commend your stand in including the City of Jerusalem in the list of world heritage, and finally on the endangered world heritage list.

"After 16 years of continuous efforts to change the original character of Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Arab territories, can we call for the creation of an impartial umbrella to remind the world of what is happening there?"

The relation between this humanitarian issue and the subject of my earlier reference, and indeed its links with other issues is an example of the gap between noble principles and practical application, or the ability to transform decisions into action. After 16 years of continuous efforts to change the original character of Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied Arab territories, can we call for the creation of an impartial umbrella to remind the world of what is happening there? Can the United Nations and its specialized agencies, foremost of which is your own organization, supervise a factual, independent review of the alterations wrought on the land in the occupied Arab territories, and specially in Jerusalem? Can a third party care for the aggregated human rights of the inhabitants in the occupied Arab territories? Cultural, social and economic rights that, in their totality, form political rights and a safeguard to maintaining Arab identity? In documenting your plan, you very rightly point out that 'all the problems of the contemporary world have cultural content and indications'.

"Many declarations have been adopted since International Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, ...yet respect for and adherence to these declarations has not come up to expectation."



## society

Writer fights for women in politics

# The 'Invisible constituency'

By Lella G. Deeb  
Star Staff Writer

IN THE OPINION of noted American feminist lawyer and writer Dr. Nancy Reeves Jordanian women are highly aware politically, very much involved, but have not really thought about ways to organize and coordinate their thoughts and activities with women in other parts of the globe.

Dr. Reeves was in Jordan recently as part of a tour of the Middle East. She was collecting material for a book on women's involvement in politics.

The idea for the book grew from a paper Dr. Reeves presented at a Pugwash Group meeting (of scientists concerned with averting the annihilation of the world) in 1981. The paper was entitled "The Invisible Constituency" and in it she presented the thesis that the sociological concept "that a stranger looks at a place differently from an inhabitant" can be applied to the situation of women and politics.

"All women of the world are essentially outside the decision making process of politics and public policy," she says. She therefore suggested inviting some women for briefing at the next Pugwash meeting

on "the extent of any change that has occurred in this situation and how it has affected our inherited ideas on war and peace."

### War drums

She quotes Arthur Koestler in his book "Janus", who said "The most persistent sound which reverberates through man's history is the beating of war drums". He came to the conclusion that this condition is pathological and that there is a gap between technical advancement and human judgement in terms of political solutions. His solution for this situation was to suggest the invention of a drug to cure this pathological condition.

"But women have had very little to do with the sound of reverberating war drums," she wrote. "They have been sacrificed on the altars of the tribal gods more often than they have been ritual slayers. I would suggest that before we condemn the whole species as pathological, maybe we ought to examine the attributes of more than one-half of the species, namely women."

Dr. Reeves was struck by the militancy among women in this country, women who have told her they wanted to bring up their children with rifles. But she says that they don't realize that war era has gone beyond rifles, forward to such des-

tructive things as nuclear, biological, and biochemical weapons, which cannot be fought with rifles. She also noticed that many women here are not so much concerned with feminist matters as with the central political issue of liberating their occupied country and recreating a homeland.

She says "The most important thing is the concern women have about political decision. Politics are life itself, and when you approach women from that angle, you find none who do not care." She thinks the need is "to galvanize women to take hold of the questions of life and death for the whole planet, as we are all in the same bundle of destiny."

### Alternate vision

Dr. Reeves believes that women see things from an alternate angle of vision and she wants to show what that angle might be. So far, she adds, it has not produced any new proposals only "crisis de coeur" against the present situation, but "they all feel that it is possible for human ingenuity to find ways for solutions."

She feels that because women have been left out, not involved in the status quo, "they might not have an investment in the way things are." Therefore they



Dr. Nancy Reeves

might come up with alternative solutions to long-standing problems. And she believes they have the power of numbers to help them achieve their goals.

Dr. Reeves is well-qualified to talk about women's issues. She was admitted to the New York bar in 1940, to that of California in 1946, where she practiced law. She became involved in feminist issues very early, and constructed a radio programme called "A Woman's Place". In 1969, two students from the University of California, Los Angeles, approached her and asked her to teach a course on women. She developed the syllabus from her radio programme, and has been involved in teaching ever since.

## arts

# New theatre group presents its dream

By Kathy Kakish  
Star Staff Writer

"TO LIGHT a lamp is better than cursing the darkness eternally". This Chinese proverb has now become the motto of the Jordanian theatre group Al Fawanis (lamps). Al Fawanis second production "The Dream of Toot Tai Teet" (A play in Arabic) is currently running at the Royal Cultural Centre.

The theatre group, which was established last year, consists of 31 young members who come from all walks of life. They have gathered together with the idea of enlightening and improving Jordanian theatre by the presentation of quality productions. The members believe that these works will help to "erase the excuses and problems of the theatre that have been created to hinder the growth of good productions," says producer Khaled Tarihi.

Their aim is a purely artistic one and the group depends entirely its members to carry out all aspects of production. They are responsible for stage sets and direction, composition, wardrobe designing and sewing.

### Artistic web

"I don't want to call us a family, because in the same family siblings may be of different degrees of intelligence and social status. But we are a group that has an artistic web bringing us together. Like a web it has to be co-ordinated for it to remain strong and reliable," says Khaled. He said this is one of the differences between the group and a professional theatrical group which hires stars and workmen.

"Our experience, as well as that of the world theatre, shows that there is more output from the work of new and dedicated people," says Khaled. "Stars are usually hard to deal with and are unwilling to help out with group work because they are well known, and professional theatre groups tend to become stereotyped and lack innovative ideas," he adds.

"The Dream of Toot Tai Teet" is the collective making of Khaled, composer Amer Madi and playwright Nader Amran, who are the unofficial leaders of Al Fawanis.

nis. It is a story of human fantasies and human limitations.

As the title indicates, the play is a dream in itself. But it is a never-ending dream for it is carried on by the audience as well as by every living human being. The audience is left to decide exactly what kind of dream it is for it embodies the fantasies and wishes of the living, as well as those which have been buried with the dead. Like any dream, there is much ambiguity for it contains all the contradictions found in human nature.

At the end of the play, all these contradictions are spun into a certain form that gives them meaning. Yet, the dream in the play is hindered by the knowledge that death is ultimately stronger, merely because the selfishness of people, as well as the narrow-minded way they perceive matters, always keep them a step behind fulfilling even the smallest of dreams.

The social relations between the characters, between fathers and daughters, the old generation with the new, the realists and the romantics, unfruitful love and marriage, dancing and singing all intermingle to contribute to the Dream.

The Dream follows on from the group's first production "Dum Dum Teek", which they staged several months ago. Dum Dum Teek was based on the work of Brecht, it dealt with the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the working class. The group chose to use Brecht's work because it is known for the human struggle deals with. His work concerns human beings wherever they are. Brecht's work is also rich in the elements of folklore theatre such as narration, stories, tragedy mixed with comedy, dancing and singing as well as frivolity, said Khaled. And he says this is what the group is looking for.

This first production, which drew on average of 70 people per performance during its 11 day run was enough to give the group the push it needed to become independent in writing and producing its own plays.

"There are a number of concepts that are shown through this new play, and we leave the audience to understand it in their own way," said Khaled. "We hope that its message will reach them and, in the same time, not reach them," he said.



Pauli Partanen with cage and stone bird

# Finnish artist takes form from nature

By Vanessa Batrouni  
Star Staff Writer

FINNISH ARTIST Pauli Partanen brought a small collection of his works to the Alia Art Gallery this week. He is one of the ten resident artists for the famed Arabia ceramic factory, Scandinavia's number one company and several of his ceramic articles were on display along with his freer oil paintings and lithographs.

Born in Helsinki in 1949 of an artistic mother whose house was always a meeting place for artists and designers, Pauli, understandably became interested in art early in life and at twenty one joined the Institute of Industrial Art where he studied painting.

Wishing to learn the techniques of all mediums, painting, graphics and ceramics, he went on to the University of Industrial Art, Ecole Supérieure Nationale des Arts Decoratifs in Paris, the Paris American Academy and finally Aukusti Tukka's School of Graphics in Finland. After completing ten long years of extensive studies, "dog years" as they are called in Finland, Pauli joined Arabia in 1979.

### Graceful limbs

Arabia's products are renowned for their simplicity of lines and studied decorations in mostly white or grey stoneware. Appealing to an upper middle class market and to artists and architects they are expensive but durable, aesthetic and pleasing to the eye.

As Pauli believes that a designer must strive to create everything beautiful he was an ideal candidate for the Arabia firm. Taking upon himself the responsibility of deciding what is beautiful when the concept of beauty is relative and elusive is a choice he grapples with daily. But beauty to him lies in harmonised lines, soft profiles, rotundity and usefulness — graceful limbs in stone.

Paris, says Pauli, liberated him from the chains of academia. Visiting museums, studying the old masters, impressionists and abstract modernists led him to understand the wide scope of accepted art and to develop his own style in painting. Mostly soulless meditations on the properties of colour, they discard the control and fine finish of his Arabia commission. Pausing at the ultimate disintegration of twentieth century art which is flowing to extremes, they are "modern" in their desire to offer an idea to the public.

Scratchy and nervous dialogues of lines and splashes they hide personalities against a ground of colour. It is Pauli's

fascination for colour that attracts him to paint, the range of colour being limited in ceramics. Colour, combined with attack is the force through which Pauli creates energy and restless movements in Samba one and two and Tango.

Using a dynamic grass green with which he moves other colours around, he explores the shifting relationships of colour combinations and sets music he has heard into an ordered colour grammar. He translates tango into a close, steamy red while Samba is a cooler jumpy green and yellow.

His small figurines in stoneware and chamotte (a mixture of stone and ground brick) take the nervous lines of the paintings and fractionise movement into a three dimensional study. A lumpy, undulating action is caught in a series of unpoised models that, glazed with cobalt and painted with gold, have a royal and ornamental air. Here, movement retreats into itself and does not impinge on the surrounding space. The flock of squat and flightless stone birds become ideal inmates for Pauli's collection of cages for which they were specially created.

At Arabia, artists are free to generate their own individual styles in their designs which are later brought together in collections before a jury and chosen for production. Pauli draws his inspiration from nature which he says provides all forms and patterns — on stones and trees. Summering in his house on an isolated Finnish island, he is able to escape the marketing man and the industrial world and lead a simple and peaceful life conversing with the earth.

Examples of his Arabian work in this exhibition include an elegant clock and mirror in black with a fern motif, a dark blue mirror and bowl decorated with ribbons (already "gift wrapped"). A series of dishes painted with views of ordinary objects is freely drawn for freshness and vitality and two oversimplified chickens so designed that their tails are the stems of hay or flowers they hold.

But the most fascinating and attractive item is a chess set in white stoneware and porcelain complete with storage drawer. The pieces have been stripped of excessive ornamentation into simplified psychological units. The pawns serve as ranks of unknown soldiers while their superiors are faceless but humanised personalities. The horse is a circus horse, the tower of babel & the status of the hunched king and queen and other dignitaries simply signified by their hats. Easy to handle and tactile the design complements the quiet intensity of the game.

# Ministry sets price limits

The Ministry of Culture and Youth has announced a price limit for shows at the Royal Cultural Centre. The maximum price for big shows will be JD 5 and for other shows JD 3. A spokesman for the ministry said "It is too expensive to pay JD 15 for any show."

## The Jerusalem Star

Dear Reader: With this survey The Star hopes to get an idea of who our readers are, what they like or don't like and how we can better serve them. We hope you will take a few minutes of your time to fill the questionnaire below, answering as many of the questions as you like, and then mail it to us at Post Office Box 591, Amman.

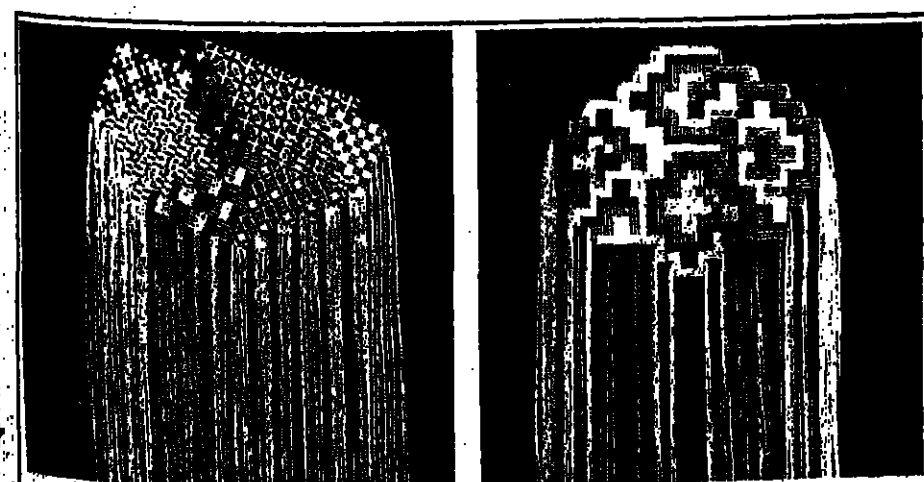
All answers will be kept in strictest confidence and will be used for statistical purposes only. Thank you for your co-operation, and Good Reading!

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  - Adequate?
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  - Yes
  - No
  - If no, why not?
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  - Henry Matar (Opinion)
  - Kamel Abu Jaber (Opinion)
  - Osama El-Sherif (Memorandum)
  - Joyce Abu Jassar (All Things Considered)
  - Hayford Attuah (Afro Scene)
  - Ya'qoub Salim (Just Between Us)
 (Check one or more)
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  - Jordan
  - Middle East
  - World
  - Opinion
  - Centrepiece
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  - Society
  - Living
  - People
  - Star Kids
  - Sport
  - Comics
  - Entertainment
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The Jerusalem Star  
P.O. Box 591  
Amman, Jordan



Two of Diane Iiter's knotted fibre pieces

# The art of the textile

The American Centre brings us a surprising exhibition this week. "Threads: Seven American Artists and Their Miniature Textile Pictures" is not about handcrafts as many might expect.

For centuries tapestry was the dominant form of textile art, but in the twentieth century artists began to use all the techniques of textile making including knitting, crocheting, weaving, quilting, applique and basket making and "fibre art" was born.

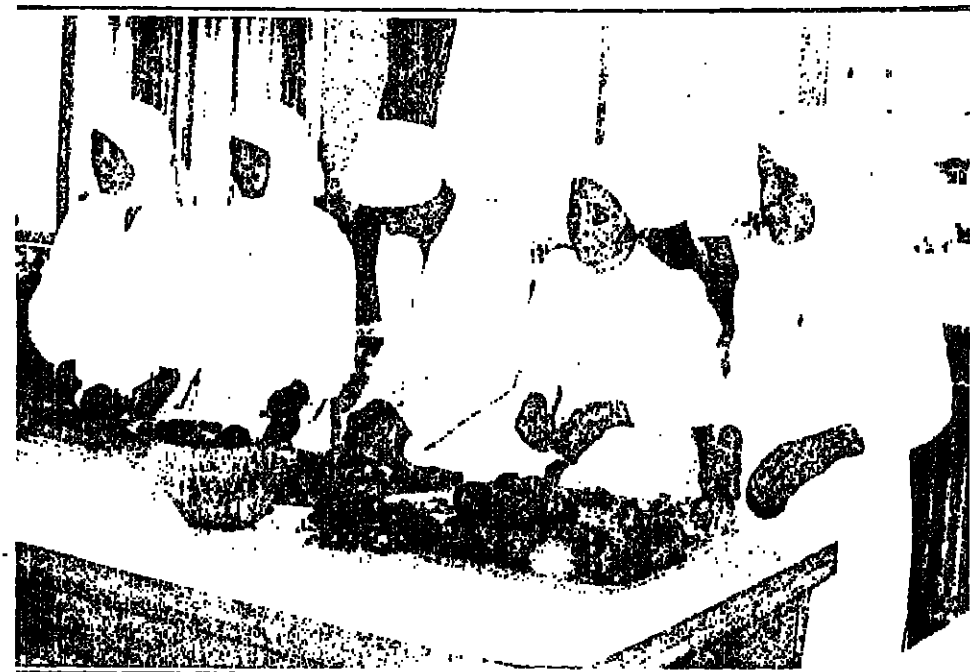
The American Centre exhibition features 26 works chosen for the variety

of their technique, scale and colour. The work is all small-scale and required intricate and time-consuming work.

Artist Diane Iiter, whose pieces are tied with 400 knots to the square inch, says "It's like slow painting, the colour and visual image are totally controlled by the structure. Not only must I come up with the visual picture I must also make it a physical reality by virtue of its structure."

"Threads" will remain open until Tuesday 22 November.





Training in nutrition is needed but not popular



Students of the social work course show their skill

## Students resist changes in education

By Anny Medzagopian  
Special to the Star

JORDANIAN COMMUNITY colleges are trying to tailor their courses to the social and economic needs of the country. But, according to the principal of the Princess Alia Community College, Ms. Barza Kamal, the studies they offer are still shaped more by the choices of their students than by the needs of the nation.

The Princess Alia college by the Ministry of Education was first established as the Princess Alia Institute in 1972. At first the institute offered only teacher training for high school graduates. As it was realized that women's contributions to social and economic areas should not be left to the teaching profession, the institute expanded the range of courses it offers.

The study programmes at the college have been developed according to information gained from surveys of the social and economic needs of the country.

The college now offers four categories of courses — teacher training, commercial courses, training for the auxiliary medical professions and training for so-

cial work which involves nutrition and institutional management.

### Reluctant

But certain courses such as teacher training in physical education have had to close because students are reluctant to join them. On the other hand regular teacher training was the choice of 414 out of this year's 515 first year students although Jordan now has more teachers than it needs and many of the students face unemployment.

The students at the college give basically social reasons for their choice. They say that school teaching is the most respectable job for a woman and does not go against religious and social values. Also their parents do not like the idea of their daughters working in private or government organizations where they have the chance to mix with the opposite sex.

In contrast to the teacher training, the nutrition and institutional management course has attracted only 11 students. The course trains the students to work as dietitians in hospitals or to work as assistants to the head chefs in hotels or other institutions involved in large-scale catering.

Ms. Kamal says there is great demand for graduates from these courses but the girls are reluctant to join because society still does not accept the idea of women working in hotels.

When girls do enrol at the Princess Alia College, whatever field they choose they have the chance to enjoy an excellent teaching programme.

All subjects are taught by qualified teachers whose qualifications range from Bachelor degrees to Doctorates. The college helps to promote the efficiency of its teachers by providing a nursery for the children of its married teachers.

Instruction is given in classes of about 35 and in lectures to larger groups, and use is made of slides, video tapes and other audio visual aids. Instruction also takes other forms such as group work and laboratory work: there are 4 laboratories in the college for physics, biology, chemistry and languages. A number of study programmes include compulsory practical training in the public sector.

The commercial courses include secretarial training, office management, accounting, banking and computer science. Last year the first graduates of the com-

puter science department excelled all other students in their grades except for those of the Princess Sumayah college.

### Uniform

Some students at the college do not pay fees but are committed to serve the army or the Ministry of Education for four years after their graduation. Others pay fees and are then free of any commitment after they graduate.

The students wear a uniform to the college and Ms. Kamal says this is a very effective way of avoiding social distinctions between the girls.

Ms. Wajihah Khalil, head of the nutrition and institutional management section, said that her courses also offered students from different social backgrounds the chance to improve their knowledge of etiquette and to gain a certain social refinement.

In addition to its regular programme, the college also offers special summer courses. It has broken new ground in adult education with some of these courses by offering such subjects as mechanics, wiring and plumbing in addition to the more conventional flower arranging

## New school aims for a model position

By Sireen Al-Rifai  
Special to the Star

AFTER ITS first few months in operation, Mrs. Malak Al-Nather, headmistress of the new University of Jordan school, is happy with her school's progress and optimistic for the future.

The school is based on the belief that the application of new and creative ideas in one school could help stimulate the use of better methods throughout the school system. It offers its students a modern approach to teaching and a rich, all round education with classes in sport, music, fine arts and technical training every week.

Mrs. Al-Nather says the school is co-educational at elementary level with a preparatory school for boys. Students have eight classes every day with the opportunity to stay on and do their homework under the teacher's supervision.

Sports teacher Mr. Abd Al-Kareem Mutwalli believes firmly in the idea of compulsory gymnastics for all classes to ensure that all the students are fit. Other sports such as football, volleyball, basketball and squash are available but these are voluntary. He says the school has already

formed teams to take part in sports competitions and exhibitions.

"In the Jordan University School we almost have a music centre," says music teacher Mr. Muhammad Fadel. The school offers lessons in piano, organ, melodica, accordion, guitar, violin and xylophone. With such a variety of instruments, he says, students can usually find one which suits their talents. The school is also planning to establish a band and to enter its students for the music examinations held each year at the British Council.

Fine Arts teacher Mr. Khaleel Tabazeh believes "An appreciation of the beauty of nature dwells in every human being. Our aim is to detect this in our students and make them aware of it through activity in drawing, sculpture, photography, printing and pottery."

Mr. Tabazeh said the school also makes sure that its students acquire some knowledge of technical skills such as carpentry, electrical work and metal work. They learn how to make chairs, aquariums, metal cages and other items.

The school is supervised by a board of directors which consists of the dean of the faculty of education, five members chosen by the university president on con-



Mrs. Malak Al-Nather

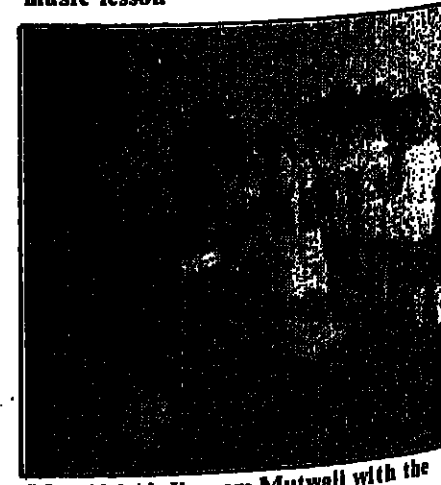


Second preparatory class at a music lesson

dition that their specialisation suits the school's aims. Two members recommended by the Ministry of Education the Mayor of Jbalha and the school's headmistress. Their main job is to define school policy and to plan the school budget.

Another committee consisting of seven members from different university faculties is responsible for curriculum. One professor is responsible for each course of study. He co-operates with the teachers to discuss new ideas, teaching methods, syllabus educational aids and class problems.

Mrs. Al-Nather is satisfied with the school's results so far and believes it will continue to advance in the coming years. "Our aim," she says, "is to make it a



Mr. Abd Al-Kareem Mutwalli with the third elementary class



Eight-year-old Mithal — a future Rolls Royce of the racing world?



Izzat Hassan Kandour

Retired officer breeds future champions

## A man and his horses

By Khader Mansour

Retired Jordanian cavalry officer Izzat Hassan Kandour has been offered JD 50,000 each for two of the horses on his Suweileh stud farm but he loves them too much to part with them.

Mr. Kandour, now 73, began his stud farm several years ago with one stallion and five mares and now has 32 horses. He says he has loved horses all his life, he speaks their language and understands their gestures and complaints.

With the help of his son Mubaidin who has a Ph.D in

marketing from a Californian university, he is planning to develop his stud to be something special, not only in Jordan but in the Arab world. He says most of his horses are of pure Arab origin and breeding, that is they are recognized and registered by the International Organization for Arab horses in London.

Mr. Kandour says he pays special attention to the care and feeding of his horses and they are checked weekly by a veterinary surgeon. At the stables there are two British and five Egyptian grooms to attend to the horses around the clock. It is this sort

of care, he says, that guarantees that his animals will break records in horse racing. They are, he says, the Rolls-Royces and BMW's of the horse world.

And although Mr. Kandour has been reluctant to part with any of his horses so far, he does intend to sell them in the future, and to export them to the Arab states and to Europe.

His favourite horse at present is the handsome white eight-year-old Mithal. Mithal's sire Talal was sold for 100,000 Egyptian pounds which suggests a promising future for Izzat Kandour and his stud farm.

## Fat beauties are big business

FAT, USUALLY considered a curse, has become an asset for full-figured beauties now at the centre of a multi-billion-dollar boom in the US fashion industry.

Women are earning up to \$100,000 a year in the United States for modelling large-size clothes and businessmen predict the large-fashion garment industry's prospects are excellent.

The New York model agency run by Pat Swift, 27, is evidence of the industry's capacity for growth.

An 185lb brunette who says she is fighting a crusade on behalf of big women, Miss Swift started her plus models firm five years ago and today employs 40 models to show off large-size clothes.

In an interview, Miss Swift said there were 30 million large American women, adding: "If each large-size woman spends \$300 a year on clothing, you're talking about billions of dollars in business."

Today Miss Swift's highest paid model earns \$100,000 a year and the company is now contemplating opening a branch in Europe.

"Almost every manufacturer has large sizes, because it has become such a big-dollar business," said Miss Swift.

Businessmen agree that the outlook is rosy. Barry Paley, president of the Tomorrow's Dream company that makes blouses exclusively for big women, said his firm sold \$12 million worth of garments last year in the United States, Britain and Canada.

He began the business in 1976 and recalls: "I was working for a house that was doing some large fashions. I thought there was a tremendous void in the fashion industry for large sizes—no one was making them."

In the United States the traditional store for larger women is Lane Bryant, a subsidiary of The Limited, a specialty

clothing company. Richard Feinberg, president of the Retail Division, said the future for large sizes was excellent.

"I think the market and the population out there has been untapped. I think there's a very bright future in large sizes and I'm very optimistic."

Statistics show this view is well-founded. The Journal of the American Medical Association estimates that as many as 15% of adult men and 25% of adult women are overweight by a factor of 20% or more.

And of the 20m Americans dieting at any given time, 95% of those regain lost weight.

So buoyant has the market for large clothes become that Miss Swift charges a basic \$200 an hour with a two-hour minimum for her models. Costs can range up to \$500 an hour or \$2,000 a day.

(WGT)



## All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Jassar

## Puppets

DURING THE winter when days are inclement and the children are forced to stay indoors, time weighs heavily on both their and their parents' hands. We hear the plaintive cry of "what shall I do?" repeated over and over again until it echoes in our own minds and we wish to express the same sentiments.

Of course there is the video and all those electronic games. They take up time but somehow they don't do very much for the viewer other than to pass the day. Staring at the screen doesn't enrich the mind and pressing those little buttons doesn't give the kid much exercise either. But there are things to do that can be accomplished in the home and will furnish hours of occupation, amusement and entertainment with chances for the child to use his imagination. One of these activities is to make a puppet. Parents and children can do this together.

It isn't difficult and can be done with materials that are already around the house. All you need is a stack of newspapers, flour, water, string, a small piece of cardboard, a small can of emulsion and coloured marker pens or other types of paints, some scraps of cloth, needle and thread, a table to work on, a flat tray and a bottle, and a little glue.

First take the cardboard, size about 8 cm x 10 cm, and wrap it around your forefinger to fit, then put the glue on the overlapping parts and tie them together to dry. Over this tube wad up a piece of newspaper into a ball, put glue on the outside of the tube and fasten the ball over this with more string. Set aside. This is the head.

Mix equal parts of flour and water in the flat tray to make a paste. Tear up strips of newspaper and soak them in this paste, then place them layer by layer over the tube and ball to form the head and neck. Then make the features: eyes and brows, nose and mouth, and build up the cheeks if you like.

You can make anything you like — a clown or other character, or any animal — use your imagination! If it is an animal and you want to make a muzzle or long nose, shape this separately with the moist strips and then fasten it on the face with several layers of more strips.

When you are finished shaping the head be sure to carve a groove in the lower neck which you will later use to fasten the costume on with. Place the head to dry by putting the neck tube over the bottle neck and set aside. Give it two or three days to dry thoroughly.

In the meantime you can make the costume. From a colourful piece of cloth cut out two pieces of material, 35 cm x 15 cm (body) and two pieces, 8 cm x 8 cm (sleeves), and from another colour, felt if you can get it, cut out four hand-shapes and stitch two together twice. Sew the sleeves along one side and stitch the hands in place at one end of each arm by turning the material in one cm.

On the larger pieces of material which are the body, measure and mark a spot 10 cm down the length. Pin and stitch in by hand the puppet's arm, first to one piece, the front, then the back, making sure to leave the arm open so that you can get your finger into it later otherwise your puppet won't be able to move his arms. Stitch up the rest of the sides, hem, and turn under two cm of cloth at the top. Using several strands of thread at once, or heavy thread, sew running stitches around the top to make the drawing that will hold the costume on the head. Add any other decorations that you would like.

When the head is thoroughly dry you can paint it with several coats of light-coloured emulsion (maybe left over from painting the walls), then when that is dry you can paint in the features with coloured marker pens or any other waterproof colours. If you want hair on your puppet then stitch bits of yarn onto cheesecloth and glue that down.

Now that your puppet is done your fun has just begun. Create a theatre out of a large cardboard packing box and then make stories for your character. And maybe he needs some friends. This could keep all of you busy all winter.

## Would you believe it?

PEKING (AP)—China's census has turned up 86 people in Hubei Province over 100 years old and most are vegetarians who walk a lot and seldom lose their temper according to the official Xinhua News Agency.

The centenarians in China's east central province include 17 men and 69 women. The oldest man is 116, and oldest woman 121. Both are peasants.

Xinhua said 77 of the old people live in the countryside and nine in cities. All eat mostly vegetables, walk a lot and keep their temper.

Xinhua did not say why Hubei was singled out. But it said the figure was up from 45 centenarians in the province according to the 1954 census.

## Coffee whip

### Ingredients

- 2 litre milk
- 1 tablespoon instant coffee powder
- Sugar to taste
- 15 grammes gelatine
- 4 tablespoons water
- 2 egg whites
- Chopped nuts to decorate

### Method

- Warm the milk and coffee together
- Add sugar to taste
- Dissolve the gelatine in the water and then add to the milk
- Leave the jelly until it thickens and begins to set
- Whisk the egg whites lightly and then whisk them into the jelly hard (bubbles should form in the jelly and it will go frothy)
- Pour into a glass dish and chill until set





## people

### A sparkling tribute to Fahrelnissa

• The retrospective exhibition of work by Princess Fahrelnissa Zaid at the Royal Cultural Centre opened with a flourish this week. All Amman seemed to be present to see His Majesty King Hussein, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor, declare the exhibition open.

His Highness Prince Ra'd, Her Royal Highness Princess Alia, Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nawar, and Minister of Social Development In'am Al-Mufti were all there, along with a clutch of ambassadors.

Cultural Centre Director Nicholas James and Front Office Manager John Adrian must have been gratified by the gasps of delight from the crowd as they entered the various rooms. They were, indeed, a fitting tribute to John Adrian's skilled and imaginative mounting of the exhibition.



Billy Eidi

And Amman's artists were there in force to pay tribute to one of the most influential members of their profession. Fouad Mimi, Mahmoud Taher, Ayyad Nimri, Lella Haddad and Omar Shahwan Haddad were amongst those glimpsed in the crush. And were they, perhaps, dreaming of when their time might come for such an exhibition?

• Lebanese pianist Billy Eidi will be working for a good cause when he gives two recitals at the Holiday Inn this week. The recitals, under the patronage of His Highness Prince Ra'd are for the

benefit of the National Association of the Mentally Handicapped.

Billy has been a regular visitor to the Middle East from his home base in Paris where he is building a successful career as a performer and teacher.

The President of the National Association of the Mentally Handicapped Dr. Fawzi Daoud said proceeds from the concerts will help in the building of the association's new centre at Hashemiyah. Land for the project has already been donated by Jordanian philanthropist Mrs. Nazek Al-Hareiri.

• Mime artist Jean-Pierre Amiel who performed at the Royal Cultural Centre this week does not need to change his programmes to suit the tastes of his audiences. For he has found that people all over the world react in the same way to his work. "Man is the same wherever he is, and it is body language that he can relate to without any barriers," says Amiel.

It is body expression, which mime is all about, that early man

used as the means for communication — and it still remains part of our communication. "When I mime Man, my audiences think of Man, not of western man or South Asian man," says Amiel.

In Amman Amiel presented his show "Un Jour La Terre" which won first prize at the Edinburgh Festival. It is a fantastic journey through space and time, in which sudden changes occur. A bubble gum chewing as-

tronaut is suddenly transformed into a frog, then to an ape which then passes through the evolution stage to become man.

Man is then shown to be what he really is. After his discovery of the world around him as well as the essential element of fire, he is pictures to be the being full of fault that is forever seeking security from fear and the need for affection and communication.

Now 35 years old, Amiel has been in the profession of mime art since the age of 22. He began his stage career at the tender age of 14, but even then, he knew that straight theatre was not the thing he wanted.

"I felt restless in theatre because it mainly depends on language. I wanted to create something new through body expressions," he says. That is why he has studied all types of dancing as well as yoga, so as to "explore his body and mind".

He considers yoga to be the facility that teaches the way to reach complete concentration and to understand every single function of the body. Amiel says that he does not believe in facial expressions because faces can cheat, but the body cannot.

Mime art is quite difficult to do and describe, says Amiel. It is the balance between the spirit and the body. He says that it takes all the concentration of body and mind to the point where time is reduced to the mere moment. "What I do in a show is not to play something, but be it. In other words, I do not imitate a frog, I be one," he says. It is the matter of whether you are or you are not. If you are not, everything loses its effect.

Amiel now has a school in Switzerland which teaches its approximately 60 students a year how to discover the powers of the body and the ways to relate to it. Yoga, mime, theatre, body and facial expressions as well as mask making and dancing are part of the school's programme. Amiel is, in fact, an absent director of that school which has six teachers. For he says that he is completely booked up until next July. He is quite the busy man who has, made his job his life and happily never knows where he will be at any given time.

## Just Between Us

### I are good

AS I'M sure the world will be shattered to hear, I feel rather ill today. I know I'm not alone in this, since everyone around me seems to be finding the weather to be a good excuse for not performing up to their usual standards. In my own case, the effect is amplified by the wise decision to get my semi-annual drastic haircut just as the weather was about to change. That's assuming it finally has changed, and is not engaged in another double fake-out gambit.

But regardless of all that, I am obsessed with the simple thought that I feel ill. In other words, I don't feel well. I feel ill — i.e. badly, or as some people would say, I'm poorly.

From this, you can conclude that I don't feel well. But by that, I don't mean to say that I don't feel well — I mean, I feel as well as I ever did, even if I don't feel good. Sorry for the confusion, but I just want to make it clear that while I may feel ill (that is, badly), I don't really feel badly — I'm a good feeler, and my feelings are working just fine. I just don't feel fine, that's all.

If you asked me how I am, I might say I'm not well, or I am ill. But I don't mean to say that I'm not as good as a be-er as anybody else: I have just as full an existence as you do. I am well. But I'm not well, if you see what I mean.

So what am I supposed to say? If I'm in better health, do you want me to say I am good? I be good. I am GOOD! But morally, I may be a few steps behind a really good person. On the other hand, I'm not quite ready to say I am bad either. I'm not really such a bad sort. This is getting confusing.

"I feel good"? Is that the way to say it? Or "I feel bad"? I feel like a bad guy? Or, to borrow a piece of American slang, "I feel baad"? That doesn't quite work out. Besides, I'm afraid of getting a rebuke from my English grammar teacher, because I don't do things "good". I do them well. I mean, I'm supposed to do them well. Or badly.

"How do you feel?" With my hands, usually. "How do you do?" That depends on what I'm doing. "How are you?" I are good. I mean, I be well. I mean, I am bad. Anyway, I'm a little ill.

## Concert

The National Association for the Mentally Handicapped presents a piano recital by Lebanese pianist Billy Eidi at the Holiday Inn. Tickets JD 5, students JD 2, proceeds to the association.

Saturday 12 November at 8 pm.

## Theatre

The Al-Fawans theatre group presents the play "The Dream of Toot Tat Teet" at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Thursday 10 November to Sunday 20 November (expect Monday 14 November) at 7.00 pm.

## Exhibitions

The Royal Cultural Centre presents a retrospective exhibition of paintings by Princess Fahrelnissa Zaid.

Continues until 5 December

The Alla Art Gallery presents an exhibition of oil paintings by Turkish artist Gulshan Sheen.

Saturday 12 November until Friday 18 November.

The French Cultural Centre presents an exhibition of painting by Ahmad Nawash.

Tuesday 15 November until Tuesday 22 November.

The British Council presents "Concerned Buildings" an exhibition on aspects of conservation in the United Kingdom.

Continues until Wednesday 30 November.

## Lectures

The British Council presents "The Use of Video in Language Teaching" an illustrated lecture by John McGovern, director of the British Council English Language Teaching Centre.

Tuesday 15 November at 6.00 pm.

The American Centre of Oriental Research presents an eight session course of lectures by Dr. Cherie Lenzen, "The Pottery of Jordan and Its Archaeological Importance." Monday and Wednesday at 7.15 pm.

## Films

The British Council presents "Heritage to Build On" and "Caring for History," two films on the issues and skills involved in preserving historic buildings.

Saturday 12 November at 7.30 pm.

The Goethe Institute presents "Der Arzt Von Stalingrad" a 1957 film by Geza Radvanyi, starring Eva Bartok, Hannes Messemer and Mario Adorf.

Wednesday 16 November at 8.00 pm.

The French Cultural Centre presents "Flic Story" a 1975 film starring Alain Delon, Jean-Louis Trintignant and Renato Salvatori.

Friday 11, Saturday 12 and Sunday 13 November at 7.30 pm.

The Centre Audiovisual Regional presents "Volpone" a 1941 film starring Harry Baur, Louis Jouvet and Charles Dullin.

Thursday 10 November at 8.30 pm.

"Le Sang D'Un Poete," a 1930 film by Jean Cocteau.

Monday 14 November at 8.30 pm.

## Field Trip

The Friends of Archaeology are organizing a trip to the Umayyad castle at Musheshe and to Kharaneh, an Umayyad Caravanserai. Meet at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre. A bus is not available and high clearance cars are recommended.

Friday 11 November at 8.30 pm.

## Remembrance Day

A remembrance service will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, (near the China Restaurant behind the Ahlia/CMS Girls School)

Sunday 13 November at 12 noon

• Should Jordan add a Petra Festival to its annual calendar of events? Yes, according to Bernard Thomas, conductor of the Orchestra of the Paris Festival of Chamber Music. When the orchestra was in Jordan recently the musicians took the chance to visit Petra and according to director Jacques Jevrin, Bernard fell in love with it and its acoustic possibilities. He said he would love to hear the flute played in front of the Treasury.

Music lovers will have a chance to hear the orchestra in a festival setting anyway as they hope to return for next year's Jerash Festival. French Ambassador Jacques Alain de Sedony gave a dinner for the musicians and they brought their instruments along and gave a special concert.

Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nawar was so charmed he at once invited them to perform at Jerash.

Orchestra's recent concerts, which were for the benefit of the Queen Alia Society for the Hearing Impaired, were a great success artistically. The orchestra specializes in 18th century music and is known for the quality of its performances.

Queen Alia Society Chairman Mrs. Hanan Touqan was rather disappointed with the audiences for the concerts however. Although the first night was sold out very few people actually attended, while on the second night the hall was almost full but most of the audience were invited guests of the society.

## PICTURE POINT



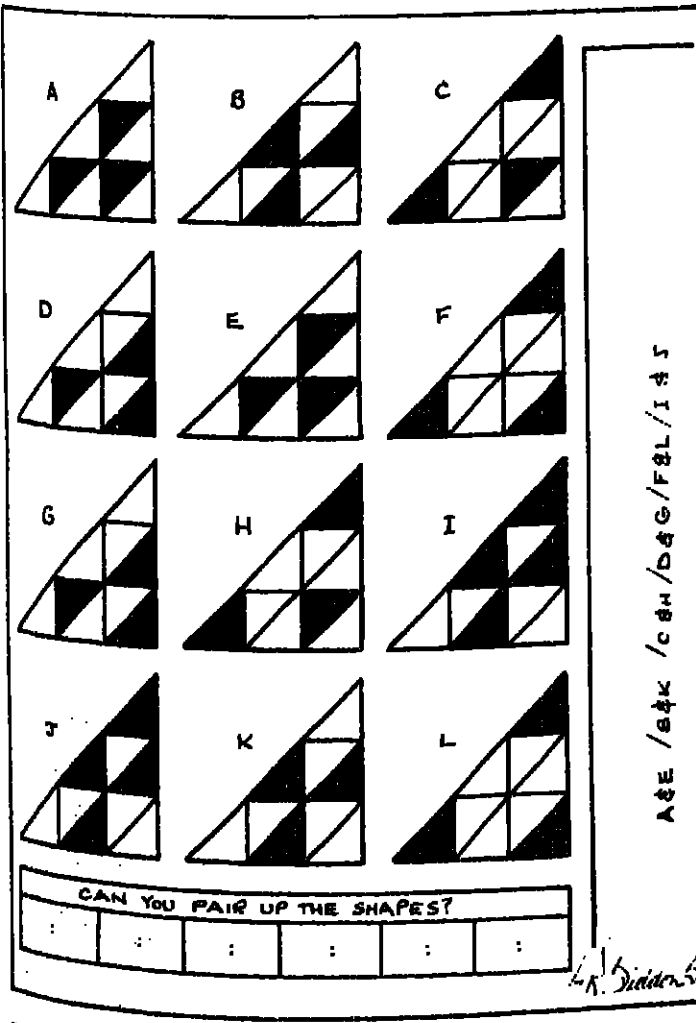
Ghada al Ali who sent this beautiful picture seems to be fond of ducks. Ghada is in 5th elementary class

## An honest friend

Nada was playing with her new doll in a winter morning. Nada, her friend came and named her. Both girls played happily with the toy. Bassam, a friend of both of them, came close to them. He saw the new doll and congratulated his playmate for having it.

Bassam begged to join them, but the girls refused. He tried to persuade them saying he would be a doctor for the toy, but still, the girls refused. A few minutes later, the girls left hurriedly to join their other schoolmates on a picnic. Nada forgot to take the doll back to the house.

Bassam took care of the new doll. When Nada returned from the picnic, she remembered her doll and rushed outside to find it. Bassam handed to her the doll which was kept in tact. Nada was very happy and thanked Bassam gratefully. Since then, the two girls always played with Bassam, because they found him honest and trustworthy.



## Poetry Corner

What am I going to do???

My boat is going to sink  
What am I going to do?  
Just like they say  
I will give it a wink.  
What am I going to do?  
I am going to die  
I am going to say  
Goodbye

This poem was sent by our new friend Omar Obeldat. Omar is in the 5th elementary class and joins the Jordan University School  
Thanks Omar.

## It's a record

From the Guinness Book of Records compiled by Norris McWhirter

THE BEARD OF BEARDED LADY JANICE DEVEREE OF KENTUCKY, USA, WAS MEASURED AT 14 INCHES WIDE.

THE SHAWAR OL FELD, SAUDI ARABIA DEVELOPED BY ARABO MEASURES 150 MILES BY 23 MILES.

PARKING LOTS MEANS PARKING LOTS.

THE STANDARD GERMAN DICTIONARY DEUTSCHES WORTERBUCH, COMPILED BY THE BROTHERS GRIMM IN 1854, WAS FINISHED IN 1971.

TOO BAD SOMEBODY ELSE GOT THE LAST WORD.

I WISH THEY'D WARN ME WHEN THEY COULD ME CURRY LEFTOVERS!

WOPSY

MUNCH

CHUCKLE

SLURP

THE JERUSALEM STAR 22

10 November 1983



# sport

## Kuwait to host Afro-Asian Games Pakistan plays Australia

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwait Wednesday snatched its second honorary sports victory in a week when the Supreme Afro-Asian Co-ordination Sports Committee accepted Kuwait's bid to host the Afro-Asian Games in 1985.

Announcing this at a press conference, the president of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), Sheikh Fahd Al-Ahmed Al Sabah of Kuwait said Kuwait made the offer after India apologized for not being able to host the Afro-Asian tournament.

On Monday, the OCA General Assembly during a meeting in Kuwait decided to base the permanent headquarters of the Council in Kuwait. Kuwait has dominated the OCA from its inception in New Delhi last December. Sheikh Fahd, who is also the chairman of the Kuwaiti Olympic Committee was elected as first president of the Asian Council after its formation.

Sheikh Fahd told newsmen earlier this month Kuwait's endeavours to get the OCA based in its capital was justified by the position sports was getting to occupy in relations among peoples. "Sports is increasingly playing a role which is as important as politics," he said.

India has been endeavouring to house the OCA, the two Kuwaiti honours coincide with the holding of the Fifth Asian Athletics Championship which ended Wednesday.

Answering reporters' questions, Sheikh's Fahd attributed India's withdrawal from hosting the Afro-Asian Games to shortage of time and financial problems. He pointed out that India had suggested to hold the tournament in November next year, but the OCA discussed the various statements made by the Indian Sports Minister Bala Singh and came to the conclusion that apart from the short-

age of time, India had certain problems of finance also. "This was the reason why Kuwait was chosen to hold these games instead," Sheikh Fahd said.

Sheikh Fahd said that the OCA's General Assembly also accepted the bid of South Korea to host the next assembly. The date for the meeting would be decided in consultation with the Seoul authorities. He said Israel would remain barred from the Asian Games, adding that this was not only an Arab request but that of all Asian countries. As president of the Olympic Asian Council, Sheikh Fahd, said Israel was not member of the Council and when it becomes member then it will be invited.

## Support for sports organizations

AMMAN (Star) — The President of the Jordan Table Tennis Federation, Mr. Ismail Dajani has stressed the need for financial support from the private sector for sporting organizations in the country. Mr. Dajani was speaking on the topic, "Sports in Jordan" at a luncheon held by the Rotary Club at the Intercontinental Hotel on Tuesday.

## Benson and Hedges tennis tournament kicks off

WEMBLEY, England (AP) — Jimmy Connors survived some shocks Wednesday before beating Andreas Maurer, an unranked German, 5-7, 6-1, 6-0 in the first round of the \$315,000 Benson and Hedges Grand Prix tennis tournament. Connors, seeded no. 2 behind defending champion John McEnroe, took a long time to settle down.

In other matches Michiel Ychapers of the Netherlands beat John Kriek of the United States 7-6, 1-6, 7-5. Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia beat his countryman Libor Pimek 6-2, 6-1 and Anders Jarryd of Sweden defeated Mats Wilander of Sweden 6-3, 6-1.

Wilander won the Stockholm Open last week and had lost only two matches since Wimbledon last summer. Jim Connors and John McEnroe are seeded to meet in the finals on Sunday.



DONN (INP) — These girls from the Federal Republic of Germany recently "danced away with" a silver and two bronze medals at the European Swimming Championships in Rome recently.

Since synchronous swimming has become an Olympic event and the first international successes have been recorded, these youngsters are keener than ever. Like in ice skating, there is compulsory and a free section. Training is terribly hard and talent alone is not enough. They must be top fit in both swimming and diving, possess musical feeling and a lot of intelligence is also required. If a "star" (Photo) is to succeed exactly.

Instant success is unknown to synchronous swimming — this applies to individual performances as well as a group, which is made up of eight swimmers.

## Pakistan plays Australia

PERTH, Australia (AP) — The Pakistanis are still confident of beating Australia in the first cricket test starting on Friday at the Wach ground, their manager Intikhab Alam, the former test all rounder, said Wednesday.

"We are not worried about our loss to Western Australia — it was a game which could well have swung either way and it took the last ball of the game to reach a decision," he said. "We won't name a test side until the morning of the clash. We will hang off until the last minute with a decision on whether Imran Khan will play, but I am very hopeful we will receive a favourable medical report on him tomorrow. We won't be taking any foolish risks with him but I'm very keen to be able to say that he will bat and bowl. Obviously the weather will play a big part in the game reaching a clear-cut decision, but if the decent outlook holds we should get a good firm wicket to suit our pace and spin attack."

## Three Canadian weightlifters suspended

SHERBROOKE, Canada (AP) — Three Quebec weightlifters who were charged last week with illegally importing drugs into the country have been suspended for seven months by the Quebec Weightlifting Federation.

The Federation also announced that any Quebec resident who is a member of the National Weightlifting Organization and who acts contrary to the rules established by the international Olympic governing body will be expelled for life, including coaches, athletes and officials.

Mario Parente, 20, of Montreal, Jacques Demers, 23, of St. Hubert, Canada, and Michel Pietracupa, 24, of St. Thomas Daquin, Canada, were charged with importing drugs after customs officers seized 22,515 anabolic steroid tablets, 44 testosterone pills and some syringes when they arrived at Mirabel Airport on 31 October from a weightlifting competition in Moscow.

## Fun And Fitness

THE SPEED of human reaction time improves into the 20s and then begins a slow decline into old age. Reaction time is directly related to general nervous system function and researchers have indicated that mental activity and reaction time are linked.

The typical reduction in reaction time which normally accompanies aging can be retarded remarkably through regular vigorous physical activity. The reaction time of physically active high-fitness men in their 50s is usually equal to sedentary low-fitness men in their late 20s. High-fitness, physically active people of any age have reaction times superior to low-fitness, inactive people of the same age.

In many athletic activities, rapid reaction and/or movement times are crucial for successful participation. Conversely, slow reaction and/or movement times contribute to lack of success in many sports activities. Sports which require accurate interaction with a rapidly moving object, such as baseball, racquetball, tennis, fencing, boxing, football and volleyball, require extremely rapid reaction time for high level performance. Reaction time is therefore one of the most important factors in predicting athletic potential or in the maintenance of sport skills, especially in activities such as those listed.

One ingredient of quick reaction time is flexibility, particularly in the hips, trunk and shoulders. Poor flexibility, especially of the trunk and hips, has frequently been related to low back pain. We often encounter situations in our daily lives which require movements we are not accustomed to making, which can result in injury, especially if the movements are rapid or violent in nature.

Developing and then maintaining flexibility is valuable throughout our lives in helping to prevent injuries and for general preventive medicine. The contribution of good flexibility to acceptable participation in sports activities is considerable. Maintaining motor skills through the middle and later years depends largely on flexibility maintenance.

On a daily basis, and especially just prior to each workout, spend a few minutes with the flexibility exercises. This should be followed whether you are engaging in a sport activity, weightlifting, jogging or any other form of exercise. Examples include: Low back stretch: Lie on your back and bring both knees up to the chest. Wrap both hands around the legs, draw the knees closer to the chest. Hold for 10-count. Relax and repeat. This exercise stretches the lower back muscles. Hip stretch: Lie on your back and bring one knee up to the chest. Wrap both hands around the leg below the knee and slowly draw the knee closer to the chest. The other leg must remain straight and other leg must remain straight and in contact with the floor. Hold for a 10-count, relax and repeat with the other leg. This exercise stretches the buttocks. Wall lean: Place the hands against the wall and back up until the arms are straight. Move the feet backward another two feet. While keeping the heels on the floor, slowly bend the elbows and lean toward the wall. Hold for a 10-count, relax and repeat. This exercise stretches the calf muscle and Achilles tendon.

# Intimate Starcasts

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 10 November, 1983

## CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th

Don't be impatient in your romantic affairs this week, or you could find that a slightly troublesome week lies ahead of you. Quite a bit of travel seems very likely this week, and you should really enjoy a pleasant change, particularly socially. Where finances are concerned, you should not take any risks, however small they may be, or things are liable to go wrong. There should be a definite improvement in family affairs.

## AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th

You have every right to feel more optimistic about a member of the opposite sex, for your friendship with them is very well started indeed. You may come up against a few minor irritations this week, but you should be on top form, so these should present no particular difficulties. Try not to let a friend become too dependent upon you, or you may find that this will make you feel unsettled in several ways.

## PISCES — February 19th to March 20th

You will find that social life may be a little slack just now, so this would be a very good time to get down to an interesting hobby, and by the end of the week, you should be pleased with your progress. You should find that it will pay you to be nice to someone you dislike, and in consequence you yourself should feel much more at ease. You would be well advised to make that little extra effort to please a friend.

## ARIES — March 21st to April 20th

A new attractive member of the opposite sex should help to make an old wound start to heal, and you should begin to feel much happier than you have done for some time past. Arrangements for a social gathering may not work out as you had planned. You should make the most of it rather than get depressed. Towards the end of the week, you may spend a happy time in the company of new friends and you should get on very well with them.

## TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th

You may feel that someone you are very fond of is worrying over something. Try to help them as much as possible, and they will greatly appreciate it. Good fortune should be with you this week, in making rather an important decision, so there is no need for any unnecessary worry in this direction. Even though you may be feeling just a little tired this week, try not to be irritable.

## GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th

You will find that social activities should go with a swing during this week, and you may be able to impress several people with your capability of organising. A very attractive member of the opposite sex, of whom you are very fond, could give you a pleasant surprise, and in consequence, a rather unusual journey seems to be indicated towards the weekend. Don't hesitate to ask a close friend for some help in planning a future arrangement.

## Thursday 10 November

Birthday Greetings to You. Those among you who are eligible should find lasting happiness from a romance. When you have reached the end of February, you can expect a fairly gay social time with lots of invitations. Around the March period, you should gain a great deal of happiness by receiving news of a very old friend.

Even though you may have been feeling just a little off colour during the past few weeks, all the indications are that your health should show every sign of improvement, and you should be feeling all right.

An unexpected opportunity for you to travel should please you, for this could at the same time mean a financial gain which could make you feel just that little more secure.

## Friday 11 November

Birthday Greetings to You. Those of you who may have been worried about your health just recently, should find that you have a very satisfactory year in this direction.

Where your career is concerned, someone in a high position could give you praise, plus reward for your past efforts, and it is after this that your career should take a turn for the better, and great success is indicated for you in this direction so do not seek the changes rather let these come to you.

During these next few weeks, you may realise that one member of your family is relying on you more and more which is not all that good for them. Being your usual diplomatic self, it would be wise to encourage them to think for themselves a little more. On the other hand, however, family ties are likely to be very strong during these coming months.

## Saturday 12 November

Birthday Greetings to You. Through the help of someone in authority, career-wise, taking a deep interest in you, you could be able to gain that long awaited promotion, plus rewards for any hard work and ideas that you have done.

Where cash is concerned, you may be feeling just a little insecure at the moment, but all the indications are that during March and April, you could receive a pleasant surprise in that direction, after which you will be feeling much more comfortable even though you appear to be spending more than you should during July and August.

Where your social life is concerned, all the indications are that this will be particularly active throughout the whole of the coming twelve months, and for the young and eligible, romance should be very well to the fore, and in consequence, you should find yourself very much in demand.

## CANCER — June 21st to July 21st

Now is the time to take a firm stand in a domestic matter, and you should find the opposition you expected no longer exists. This is a week when you could meet up with annoying little irritations at business, but where personal affairs are concerned, you should be the tops. A friend could easily start a silly argument over a trivial matter, but just as long as you keep quiet, this should soon blow over.

## LEO — July 22nd to August 21st

A new interest appears likely to enter your life which may meet with some opposition at first, but this will soon be overcome if you are patient. A chance to use your initiative and make a good impression could occur, and you would be well advised to take advantage of this. Activity on the home front will probably mean some rushing about, but you should find this most enjoyable.

## VIRGO — August 22nd to September 21st

This should be a rewarding week in personal relationships, and much happiness can be gained from helping others. You may have to make a decision that could annoy somebody but don't hesitate, you are doing the right thing. You would be very unwise to be over-critical of what your partner does, for in this way, you could spoil a very promising friendship.

## LIBRA — September 22nd to October 22nd

This is a week when you should be able to make excellent progress in the romantic field, for your personality should be on top form. An old friend you have not seen for a long time may unexpectedly turn up some time during this week, and their generosity should surprise and delight you. A close friend may put a rather unusual proposition to you, but one which is well worth seriously thinking about.

## SCORPIO — October 23rd to November 21st

You may feel just a little jealous of an older person this week, but try not to let this be obvious, as it is really unnecessary. Don't raise the hopes of a very sincere friend by promising them something which you know you will not carry out. At work, a person who you could be introduced to during the week should prove to be very likeable, and at the same time most helpful. You should make excellent progress in your social circle.

## SAGITTARIUS — November 22nd to December 20th

You would be well advised to stick to routine this coming week, and also keep business and personal affairs apart. An elderly person could be just a little bit stubborn, and this could make you feel tired. Talk things over, and everything should soon be back to normal. A long awaited opportunity may come your way at the weekend. You should not hesitate, or you could lose a chance of great happiness.

## Monday 14 November

Birthday Greetings to You. The coming year will be a very mixed one for you, with many changes in plans and in scenery. Regardless of all this, it will still be a very happy year, and much progress will be made.

Someone for whom you have a slight affection will begin to mean more and more to you as the year goes on, and in time this will develop into a deep and lasting friendship or even love. This in some way will be linked with the numbers 3 and 5, even though this may seem very strange as the time passes by.

You should be much better money-wise than you are at the moment, and providing you are not muddly extravagant, and have many rash spending sprees, you will be alright.

## Tuesday 15 November

Birthday Greetings to You. Someone in authority will be impressed with your consistent progress work-wise, and towards the end of February, you may be given an opportunity to travel, which is connected with your work. This could lead to much bigger things in the near future.

Socially, you are starred for a very busy and active period. It is more than possible that you find yourself doing quite an amount of entertaining, especially during the summer months. Wedding bells are indicated in the family circle and possibly a sudden birth.

In your new sphere since this incident, you will meet up with many new people, and one of these will come to mean a great deal to you over the years.

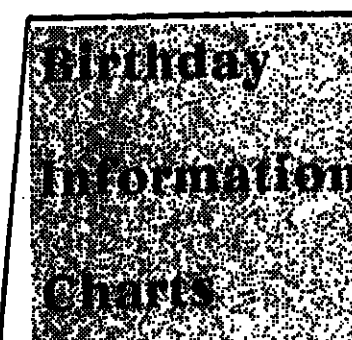
## Wednesday 16 November

Birthday Greetings to You. You may find that you have need to watch your health just a little during the next few weeks, but as long as you are careful all round, you should be feeling 100 per cent fitter than for some time.

Where social activities are concerned, you have quite an interesting year ahead of you, both active and busy, and you should at the same time find yourself extremely popular.

This is a year in which there is every chance that promotion will be offered to you and all the indications are that this should be in the next two to three months. Also, your financial affairs should become more comfortable when you have reached March period.

Your personal life should be more secure this coming year than for some time past, and also now start to become extremely interesting.



## Sunday 13 November

Birthday Greetings to You. Travel could feature very largely during the next few months, in your life, and a journey which is suggested to you by a member of your family, will turn out to be a very happy choice.

From a financial point of view, this should be a very good year, as you will begin to see results from the effort you have put in during the twelve months which have just gone. Your future looks much brighter, with the prospect of greater chance of security.

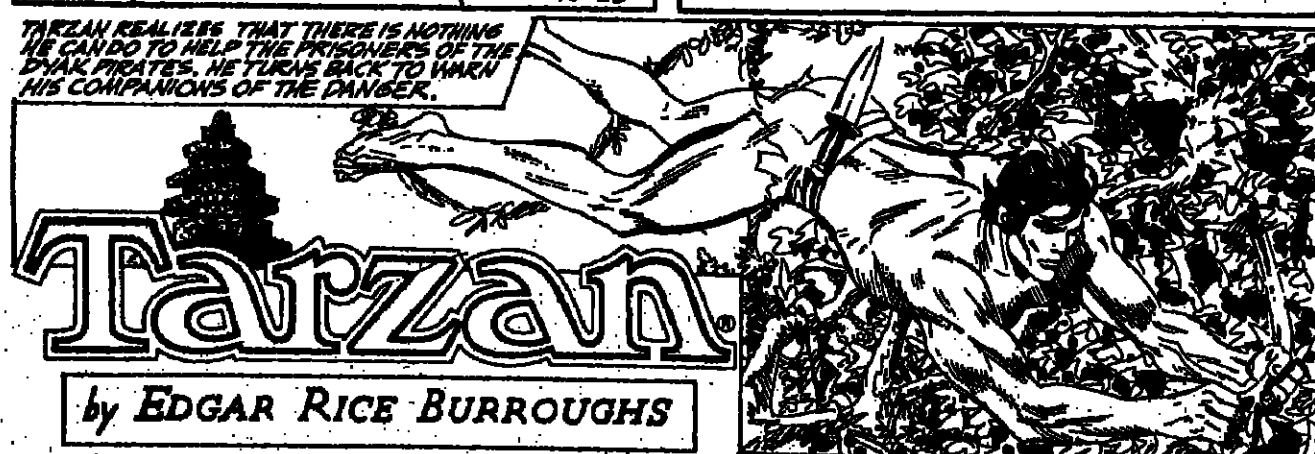
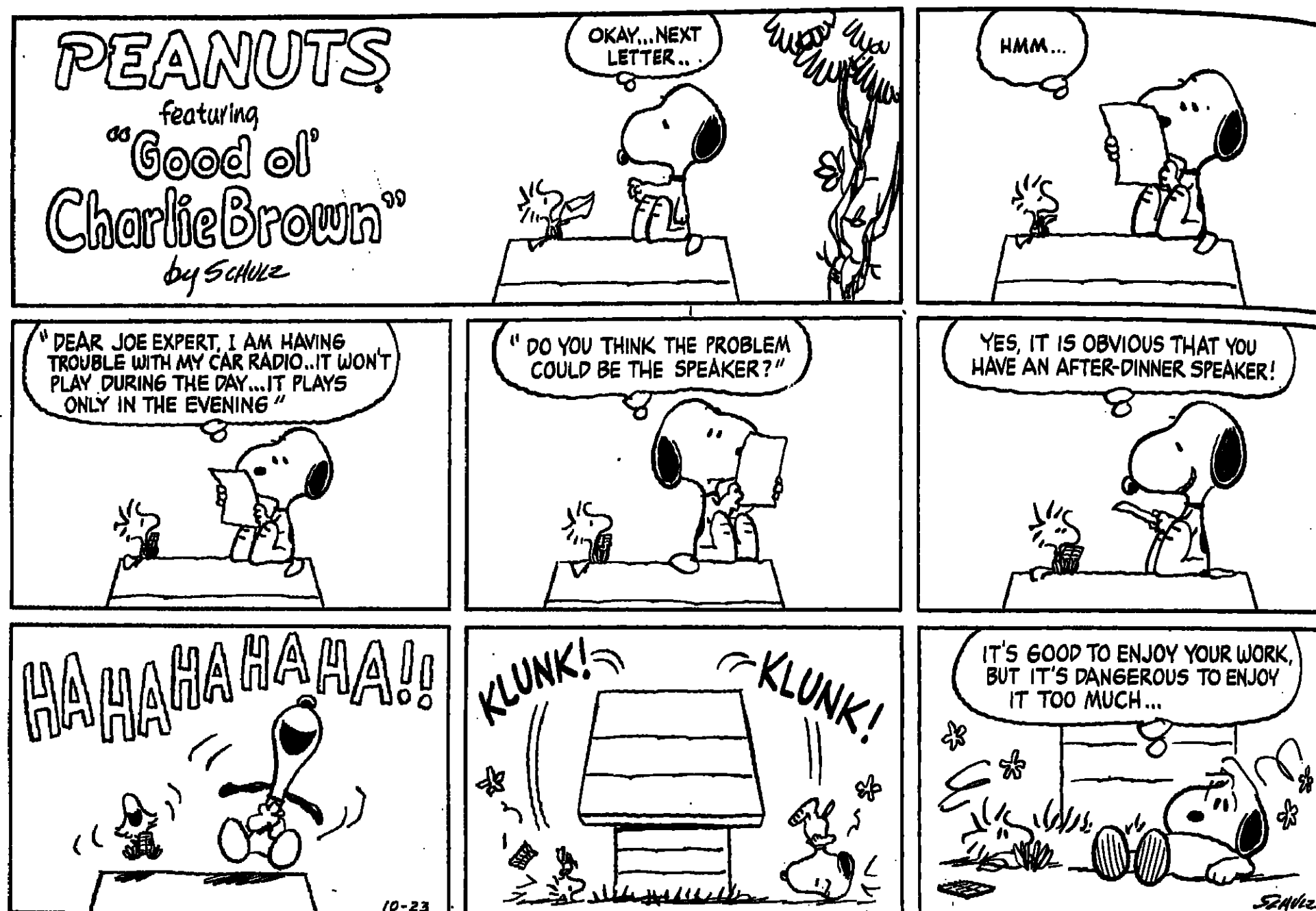
For young and old alike, there is romance in the air and a very busy social life, and several new friendships will be made between now and the end of April.

However much a member of your family may entreat you to lend them money, do not do so, or you will end up regretting this bitterly.

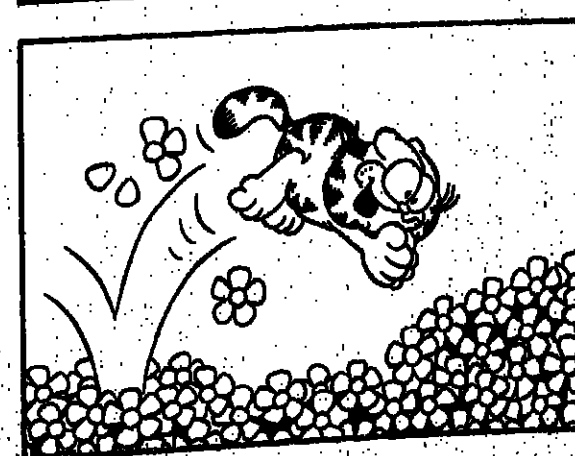
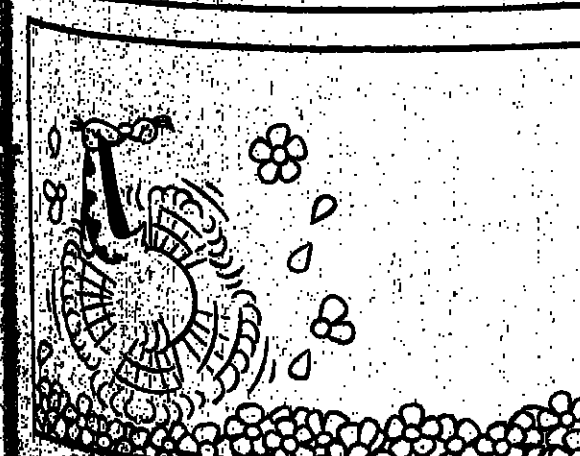
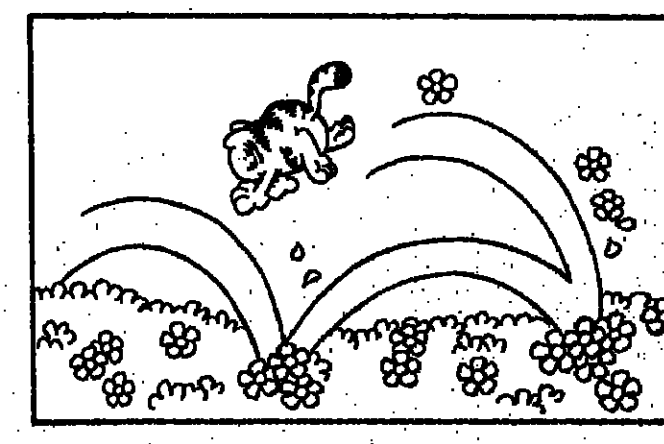
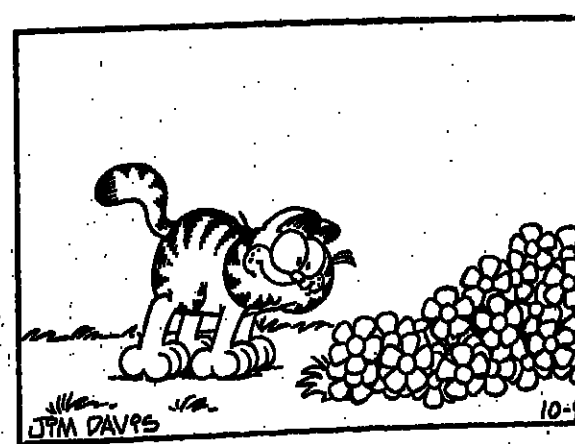
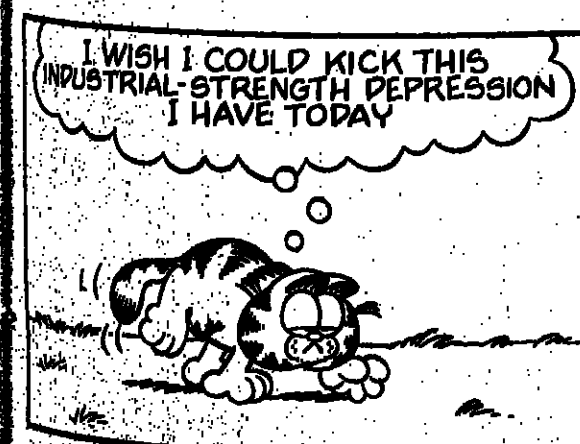
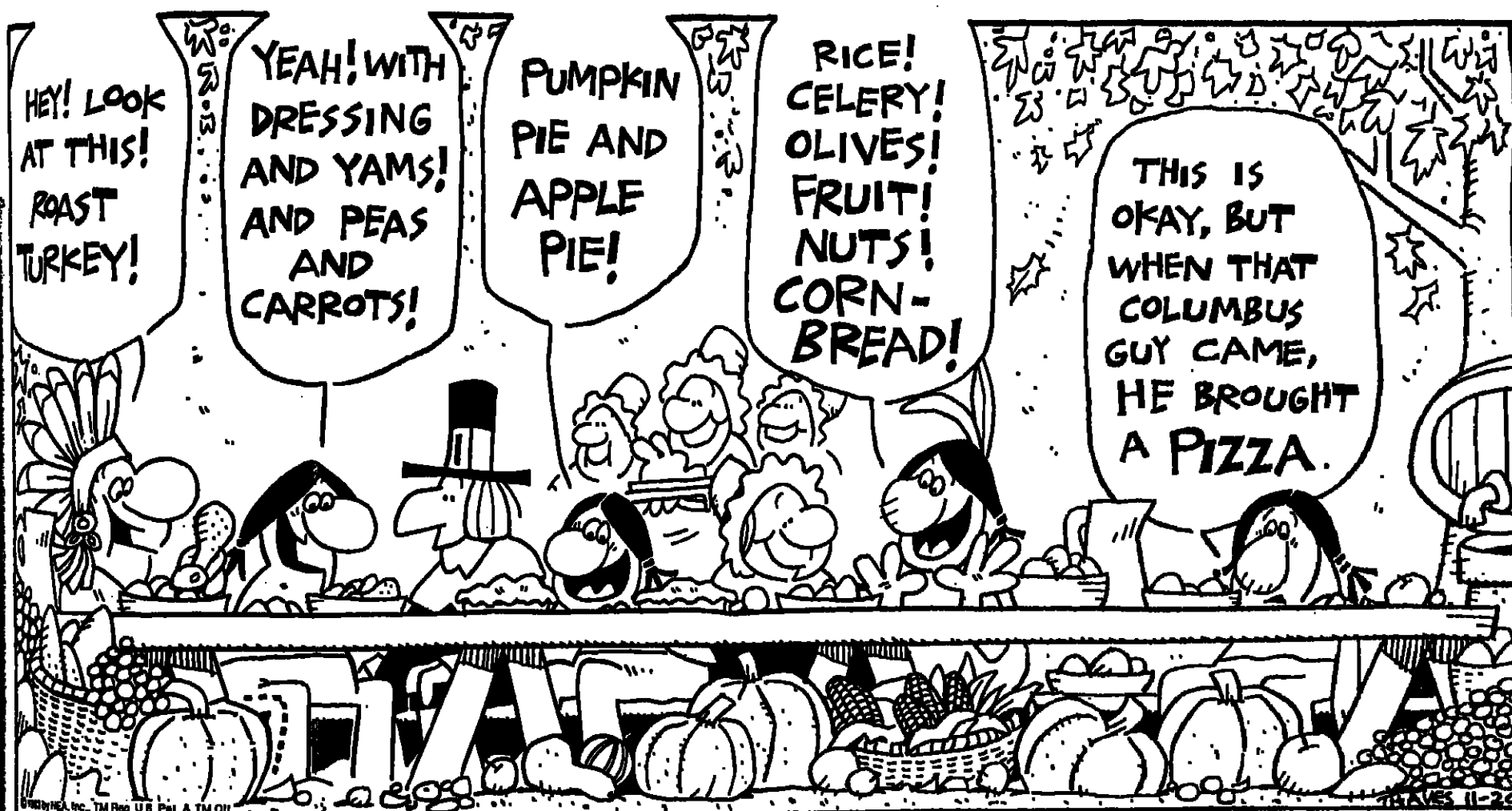


# PEANUTS

featuring  
"Good ol'  
Charlie Brown"  
by SCHULZ



# FRANK AND ERNEST





# entertainment

The cinema corner

## Western, typical and not original

HERE WE GO Western again — boring! "Cattle Annie and Little Britches" a 1982 movie directed by Lamont Johnson, was shown in the Cinema Club on 7 November. It is your typical Western movie with your typical story line.

Here it goes — there is a gang of robbers, the Doulin and Dalton Gang, who can't seem to be able to rob anything of importance. There leader, Bill Doulin (Bert Lancaster) is the aging tough robber, who is also a hero and a nice man. It seems that Mr. Doulin got his fame from his earlier successes in both brilliantly executed robberies and the evasion of the law. But not any more. Poor Doulin, who became almost a legend to many, lost his touch. He mistakenly stops a train which turns out to be full of pigs. He is constantly cornered by the famous lawman, Tillman (Rod Steiger), because there is an informer revealing all his plans. He even blindly walks into a trap set up for him and the only thing that saves him is a hostage. So, basically, Mr. Doulin is a frustrated hero, who is not able any more to live up to his old reputation.

At the end, his two most faithful friends turn out to be two girls, Annie and Jenny, who end up joining the gang. They were the first to go and save Doulin when he was finally caught by Tillman. You see, Annie (Diane Lane) was fascinated with Doulin, and in love with one of his gangmen, Breed, acted by John Savage.

The movie is supposed to be a comedy. It is the "hee-hee" kind of comedy, and not much of a "he-hee" at that. The audience giggles, when Annie, the old girl, tries to drink whiskey to provide herself to the guys. The audience laughs when the gang tries to play baseball and one of them shots the ball while still in the air. This is not a comedy.

This is more like silly. Annie, actually, is the only one who offers most of the really funny facial expressions and lines. Not because the script is so great, but because



she is funny looking herself. She was okay, but not great.

Bert Lancaster is definitely not at his best, maybe because it wasn't demanded of him. Everything was done without an effort. Mediocre is the word.

The plot is terribly common, with some glaring inconsistencies. Earlier in the film, the girls are lost in the middle of the desert trying to find their way to the gang's hide-away. And guess who finds them? — yes, Breed, Annie's dreamboy. How? Well, don't ask me.

If a director really wants to do a Western, then it had better be very original in every way which is inescapably difficult. So many Westerns were done in the history of movie-making, that the story line cannot but be redundant, and the characters inexorably predictable.

Amal Ghandour

### HOLIDAY INN HOTEL

Ambassador Suite — (9 - 2 a.m.)  
Dinner, Dancing and Show.  
A Touch of Magic Showband; Alex Nebur & IDA  
Magic Show; Continental Romance  
Duke Bar — (10:00 - 12:30) Live Music

### AMMAN MARRIOTT HOTEL

Al Rabata Nightclub — (8:30 - 1:00)  
Dinner, Dancing and Show.  
Kontakt — All styles of music  
Al Walima Restaurant (7:30 - 11:30)  
Kon Moto — classical music  
Poolside Barbecue Buffet — (Sunday 8 - 11:00)

### JORDAN INTERCONTINENTAL

Al Pasha Disco — (9 - 3 a.m.)  
Saturday (6 - 8) Under 18 only.  
Barbecue Nightly with live music (6:30 - 10:30)

### AMMAN CROWN HOTEL

Al Khayma Disco — (9 - 2 a.m.)  
Poolside — Thursday & Saturday (8:30 - morning)  
Friday — Buffet

### AMRA HOTEL

Shehrazad Disco — (9 - 3 a.m.)  
Couples only closed Mondays

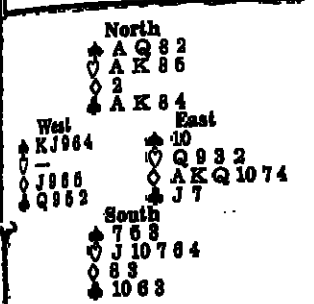
### REGENCY PALACE HOTEL

Al Alail nightclub — (9 - 2 a.m.)  
Dinner, Dancing and show.  
Sequence Band

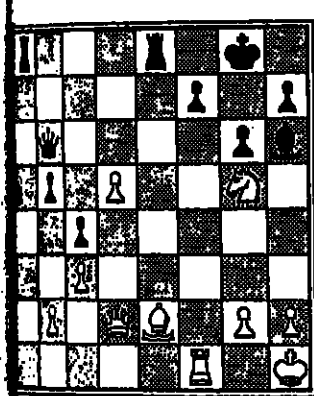
### LA CESAR NIGHTCLUB — Jebel Lweibdeh

Dinner, Dancing and Live Music  
Every Night — (9:00 - 3:00 a.m.)

## BRIDGE by Terence Reese



North thought he had a good hand but he was vulnerable. East's bid reached him both op-



ponents had entered the auction. These two bids were genuine, moreover, so North was soon forced to conclude that his partner did not hold much. After several rounds of bidding South did the right thing by removing a double of Four Diamonds into Four Hearts, which was doubled by East.

South ruffed the second diamond and led the Ace of hearts, followed by the Ace and King of clubs. When East followed, South played well by cashing the Ace of spades before leading a third club. He still went two down, however.

South might have succeeded if he had ruffed the second diamond with the Ace of hearts instead of a low heart. He follows with 8 and East will probably play low. South overtakes, finesses Q, cashes the high clubs, and plays King and another heart. East must return a red card and when South plays his fifth trump West is squeezed: down to K J and Q 9 in front of dummy's A 8 and 8 4, he has no good discard and will take only one more trick.

Arunja (Sri Lanka) v Sutiles (Canada), world team championship, Lucerne 1982. White (to move) was under heavy pressure in this diagram where Black threatens 1... BxKt; 2 Qx8, RxB winning a piece. White also has to contend with P-KB3 winning a knight, so he tried 1 B-Kt4 to move the bishop away from the black rook and counter 1... P-B3 by 2 B-K6 ch.

All very ingenious, but White's attempted save only allowed Black to make the most spectacular move of that day at the chess olympics. How did the game end after 1 B-Kt4?

How many words of four letters or more can you make from the letters shown here? In making a word, each letter may be used once only.

Each word must contain the large letter, and there must be at least one nine-letter word in the list. No plurals; no foreign words; no proper names. TODAY'S TARGET: 39 words, good; 45 words, very good; 52 words, excellent.

ALL SOLUTIONS ON P 30

## SOLUTIONS Chess

1 B-Kt4, Q-KB3! and White resigned. If 2 RxB, R-R8 ch forces mate, while otherwise White loses his knight.

Abetted ambled bade bald baled bated battled bead beaded beamed bedel belated belted belted belted blade blamed bleated bled bled bled blade blade dealt dealt debate deem delta dome elated EMBAT

## Target

DOWN — 1. A post-state, 2. In a di-Emma, 3. Stale-h, 4. R-in-st-at, 5. A-l-o-n-g, 6. B-at-tle, 7. B-e-t-t-e-r, 8. A-d, 9. E-v-o-l-u-t-i-o-n, 10. S-e-n-s-e-l, 11. E-n-t-r-a-n-c-e, 12. A-s-h-l-e-v, 13. (N in all), 14. H-e-l-l, 15. U-n-d-e-r-g-r-o-u-n-d, 16. P-r-e-s-i-d-e-n-t, 17. B-r-i-t-i-s-h, 18. L-a-r-m-a-x, 19. C-o-d-e, 20. D-r-u-n-k-a-r-d, 21. P-r-e-s-i-d-e-n-t, 22. U-r-d-u, 23. S-t-r-a-n-d, 24. G-r-e-a-t, 25. U-n-d-e-r-g-r-o-u-n-d, 26. B-r-i-t-i-s-h, 27. B-r-i-t-i-s-h, 28. L-a-r-m-a-x, 29. C-o-d-e, 30. D-r-u-n-k-a-r-d, 31. P-r-e-s-i-d-e-n-t, 32. U-r-d-u, 33. S-t-r-a-n-d, 34. G-r-e-a-t, 35. U-n-d-e-r-g-r-o-u-n-d, 36. B-r-i-t-i-s-h, 37. B-r-i-t-i-s-h, 38. L-a-r-m-a-x, 39. C-o-d-e, 40. D-r-u-n-k-a-r-d, 41. P-r-e-s-i-d-e-n-t, 42. U-r-d-u, 43. S-t-r-a-n-d, 44. G-r-e-a-t, 45. U-n-d-e-r-g-r-o-u-n-d, 46. B-r-i-t-i-s-h, 47. B-r-i-t-i-s-h, 48. L-a-r-m-a-x, 49. C-o-d-e, 50. D-r-u-n-k-a-r-d, 51. P-r-e-s-i-d-e-n-t, 52. U-r-d-u, 53. S-t-r-a-n-d, 54. G-r-e-a-t, 55. U-n-d-e-r-g-r-o-u-n-d, 56. 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